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OUR MEXICAN RELATIONS.

Outrages upon American Citizens—Necessity for Action on the Part of our Government.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MEXICO, Tuesday, Oct. 19, 1858.

It is not necessary for me to say to those who know anything of Mexico, that the news of the reported determination of the American Government to bring all the Spanish-American Republics "to an account" has been received here with joy by many Americans who have long been praying for the event, and by all foreigners who are not directly interested in preserving the present state of anarchy which prevails in this country. The activity of the American Government in sending off the Expedition for Paraguay, is some evidence of truth in the reported decision of Mr. BUCHANAN and his Cabinet.

It is high time for a great and powerful nation like the United States, to know what is due its dignity, and to know how to support that dignity. The experiments in conciliatory arrangements lately attempted by the United States with New-Granada and Nicaragua, have proved failures, as all similar pen-and-ink efforts of the United States must prove in treating with a weak and treacherous people like Spanish-Americans, Chinese, or negroes. The temporizing, time-losing foreign policy of the United States, is a grand and disastrous mistake all through. The humane feelings which have prompted this foreign policy, were creditable to the goodness of the hearts of our people so long as there remained a hope for its success, but now that all the world must see that conciliatory measures are misinterpreted by weak Governments for whose benefit they are intended, no one can sustain them or advocate them any longer. The condition of our relations with all the Spanish-American Republics at the present time is the best evidence that Paraguay expeditions are what they all require.

But let us look at home and see what we are doing for the "increase of the area of freedom"—for the opening of new channels of commerce, &c. This country, which is directly on the borders of the United States, I may say within its assumed borders—for we have laid to one side the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and, squatter like, claimed the dictatorship in the Gulf of Mexico,—is now rotting to pieces, and this day is as sealed for the commerce of the United States and the rest of the world as was China before the opium trade commenced. This country, which in its former character of a first-class Spanish-American Republic, committed outrage after outrage upon our flag and citizens, even now in its decrepid condition takes special delight in infringing our treaties and offering insults to everything American. In the meantime, while the United States has been bullying England about every possible good-for-nothing matter on the Mosquito Coast, in the Gulf and elsewhere, and playing the jackal in following her about to gain advantages from her practical, hard-fisted and thorough diplomacy—what has the United States done with Mexico, a country that abounds in wealth untold? A treaty was "conquered," and that has been all. The hatred of the Mexican people was secured against everything American, and the "conquered" treaty, so far as it related to "amity and commerce," has been as complete a dead letter, and less respected, than if it had been a compact of the conquerors with the Aztec race.

The United States, for eleven years, have, in their diplomatic relations with Mexico, cut the character of a land jobber and general broker. The U. S. legation here has been the recipient of little else from the State Department than crafty suggestions to the different Ministers to lay hold of more territory, and to lose no opportunity of doing so. No attention has been paid to the breaches of faith on the part of Mexico in outraging citizens or insulting our flag, against treaties and international law. The Mexican Government, crafty enough at diplomacy, now know well this weak spot in the diplomatic cranium of Uncle Sam, and have always kept the different American Ministers constantly on the *qui vive* for an opportunity to get more territory. New governments have found in this ambition of United States Ministers to be the doers of the will of their government, an easy means of bringing them into a recognition. This, it is known, was the means of the recognition of the present Government of ZULOAGA. The late American Minister was induced to believe he could make a favorable treaty, and as the last instructions he had from the State Department—although at that time about six months old—were to purchase more territory if possible, he readily and trout-like snapped at the bait, and, like the unsophisticated trout, was "hooked" on to a government that has since destroyed his aspirations here, and pretty much used him up for future diplomatic feats.

This land-jobbing point of view, from which the Government of the United States regards Mexico, must be abandoned. Our Government might manage to cover over its neglects of citizens, and regard with contempt the imprisonment and banishment of its Consuls, but it cannot hide its own inability to cope with these people in diplomatic treachery; and so long as our Government continues to allow its citizens to be wronged, and its flag to be insulted with impunity, these people are not more treacherous nor wrong than our Government is in its disregard of its sacred obligations. The sympathies of every American here, as I am sure those of every true patriot at home, would be with Mexico in warding off any land-jobbing scheme of the United States to lay hold of "another strip of territory," unless the "strip" might extend from the Colorado to the Balize.

Surely it is time that our national dignity had some weight in the scale in our dealings with Mexico, and that an end should be put to the old land-office style of things. Were Mexico made aware that there was no longer a single hope to make money by outraging American interests in Mexico, and that, on the contrary, she was to get kicks instead of kisses for such conduct, the position of American citizens here would be amazingly improved. As it is, every Mexican politician, now-a-days, who draws up a plan for the regeneration of his country, commences by setting down $35,000,000 from the United States for a strip of territory. (These figures were furnished by a letter of Mr. CASS to Mr. FORSYTH, and the latter has retailed them to the wise ones here.) This amount they look upon as secure in case they stand in desperate want of money. Governments that are in power laugh when a new American grievance is reported. They regard it as another stimulant for the United States to urge a treaty and "conquer" it if need be; and they see clearly that with a great show of love for their precious soil, (now uninhabitable from their weakness and the power of the Indians,) and all their accustomed trickery of diplomacy, they may conclude an amicable arrangement, by which the United States will take a "strip," pay all American claims, and hand over $20,000,000 or $30,000,000 to the Government of Mexico.

This is the view Mexico has of the United States, and I think the proper one if our Government will not open its eyes. I should like to know how many American citizens, at home and abroad, knowing this to be the case, will advocate further land-jobbing negotiations with Mexico. I am sure not one disinterested person.

As the case of Mexico must very, very soon absorb the attention of the people of the United States, and especially the attention of our Government, I have thought it well to make these remarks at this time in order that the public mind may be prepared by a knowledge, in some degree, of the absurdity and injustice of entertaining longer the idea of consuming Mexico by pieces. The United States are now fully prepared to enter upon a new field, to employ the overflowing energies of its progressive people in mining adventures, railroads, canals, factories, and the thousand and one other channels of industry that will be opened the day on which public security is established here by the strong arm of the United States. Mexico altogether is not too large a field for the superabundant enterprise of the American people at the present time; then why think of buying a "strip" that must only provoke, and at the same time, cramp enterprise? The blow had better be struck fairly and at once, for so long as there are one or more Mexicans left together with a nominal Government, recognized by the United States, our commercial interests will assuredly be persecuted by it, and our Consuls and Ministers treated with contempt and insult.

Turning from the past and the prospective future I will give a glance at what is going on here, although the tale will not vary much from what you have been hearing from this country for the past few months.

An outrage of no uncommon character here, but still one that may with propriety find a place in the current news of this country, and, perhaps, may find some to notice it amongst the admirers of KOSZTA and AINSA, has been continued for the last two months upon an American in this city. This American was thrown in jail near two months since, and for some time was kept *incomunicado*, ("incommunicated,"—*i. e.*, none of his friends nor the Representative of the United States were allowed to see him.) The Representative of the United States, (now Mr. BLACK, through his personal endeavors, (and he is highly respected by everybody, natives as well as foreigners,) managed to get, as a special favor, permission to see the prisoner. The man did not know for what he had been imprisoned, and to this hour Mr. BLACK has not been able to extract from the authorities any light on this subject. The man remains imprisoned, and the Government and city authorities remain inactive, in defiance of the entreaties and demands of Mr. BLACK. American citizenship is not what Roman citizenship used to be, I know; still it seems to me that it would not be amiss if we, who live abroad, received the respect accorded to the meanest in our own country. Personal liberty to some men is a great consideration, and when Americans in Mexico are guaranteed this by treaties, so long as they have no one to complain against them, it is rather hard if they can be deprived of it, and no questions asked. However, this case is only one of many of the same sort. The only thing novel about it is its present occurrence.

The United States Consul at San Luis Potosi has been banished for doing something similar to what the British Consul did in that place against the forced loans. This case has also no special novelty in it more than its date, and it may be that the United States Government, as it did in the case of FORBES SMITH &c., will swallow the insult, as it comes from a weak nation, to get up a buncombe war-talk against which would be the source of no great popularity. But I believe the people of the United States will soon feel disposed to urge our Government to put a stop to this class of transactions, so discreditable to our dignity and influence, and so unjust and ruinous to the persons who have the misfortune to represent our flag in foreign parts. It may be as well for me to say that the British Consul was not banished, notwithstanding he took the lead. He was ordered to haul down his flag, and for this impertinent order, from MIRAMON, the Government here has already manifested its disposition to apologize, and you may rest assured that, as in the case of Mr. BARRON at Tepic, the British consular flag at San Luis Potosi will be raised to a salute, after ample apology shall have been exacted by the British Government, while the American Consul of San Luis, like poor FORBES of Tepic, may receive censure from his Government, and his case left to contempt. If we should judge the future by the past, such will be the case, but I hope and pray that the measure of endurance, on the part of our Government with this country, is now full to overflowing. It is to be hoped, and devoutly to be prayed for, that Mr. BUCHANAN'S voice, which has till now remained silent on Mexico, will be heard distinctly and unmistakeably in his next Message to Congress. The refusal of Congress, at its last session, to give him authority to act in the case of Mexico, is somewhat of an excuse for his remaining inactive on the subject of American grievances against Mexico. But his next Message must tell the story, if he really be convinced of the enormity of these grievances. If his administration closes without bringing this country to a sense of its responsibilities, his history must contain one page of terrible blackness.

FROM UTAH.

General Intelligence—Arrival of Senator Broderick—The Mormons Appealing for British Aid.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY, SATURDAY, Oct. 23, 1858.

But little of interest has transpired here during the past week.

On Monday morning Senator BRODERICK arrived in the Mail from California. He was received by the Mormons as a guest and has been entertained by them at the residence of WM. STAINES, an adopted son of BRIGHAM YOUNG. As far as we can learn he has been put through by the Mormons in the same way as Gov. CUMMING, and whether it will have the same effect upon him as upon Gov. C. remains to be seen. He has, however, declined the public dinner which was tendered to him, and we hope appreciates the Mormons as they deserve. We have seen a very fine beaver cap, lined with red silk, which is to be presented to him before his departure. He made a flying visit to Camp Floyd on Wednesday.

On Thursday evening last, JOSEPH YOUNG and BRIGHAM YOUNG, JR., sons of the Prophet, having used some very ungentlemanly language to Mr. GILBERT, the senior partner of the firm of GILBERT & GERRISH, were expelled by force from his store; JOSEPH YOUNG, who was at the time very much intoxicated, thereupon mounted his horse and riding at full charge into the store, drew his revolver, swearing that he would kill Mr. GILBERT. He was however stopped by the police, who arrested them and carried them off to the "calaboose."

Upon an order from the Court issued by Judge SINCLAIR, and directed to the United States Marshal, the records of the United States Court for this district which have been thus far withheld, were yesterday delivered up to the Clerk of the Court.

As we have previously stated, they are found to be in a very imperfect condition.

The Judge's law library cannot be found.

We learn that WM. COOKE, the policeman who was shot while on duty at the guard-house by MCDONALD, the particulars of which we gave in our last communication, died on Monday evening last. The murderer has as yet eluded the vigilance of the officers.

At this time, when it is believed by many that the Mormons intend to move from this Territory, if any action is taken by Congress in regard to polygamy, or if they refuse to admit Utah as a State, we deem it not uninteresting to quote the following passage from a memorial presented to Queen VICTORIA in 1847 by the Mormons in England. We copy from a Mormon book, published in Liverpool by FRANKLIN D. RICHARDS, (one of the Twelve Apostles,) and edited by JAS. LINFORTH, entitled, *Route from Liverpool to Great Salt Lake Valley, Illustrated.* Chap. 2.

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"Your memorialists believe that your Majesty cherishes the wish, and they pray your Majesty to exert all that constitutional influence and power which will effectually accomplish their removal to the distant shores of a country, the natural resources of which are waiting to be developed to reward the hand of industry, and to fill with plenty thousands that remain here at present without employment, and consequently without bread.

Your memorialists are no less aware than your Majesty, that the Government of the United States is doing much to favor the settlement of its territories on the Western Coast, and even to settle territory now in dispute between it and the Republic of Mexico. While, therefore, the United States do manifest such a strong inclination, not only to extend and enlarge their possessions in the West, but also to people them, will not your majesty look well to British interests in those regions, *and adopt timely and precautionary measures to maintain a balance of power in that quarter*, which, in the opinion of your memorialists, is destined, at no very distant period, to participate largely in the China trade.

Your memorialists, therefore, humbly but earnestly supplicate your Majesty to take the present afflicting condition of your subjects into your prompt and gracious consideration, and to interpose your Royal aid, as far as it may be constitutionally rendered, to provide means for the immigration of your memorialists who are not able to provide for themselves—to give them employment in improving the harbors of those countries, or in erecting posts of defence; or, if this be inexpedient, to furnish them provisions and means of subsistence until they can produce them from the soil."

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As a preface to this memorial, we find the following at the beginning of the chapter:

"Owing to the suspension of emigration to the headquarters of the Church, (they had just been expelled from Nauvoo,) and the great amount of distress prevailing at that time in the British Islands, the Latter-Day Saints here, *under the advice* of Elders HYDE, PRATT and TAYLOR, presented, in February, 1847, a memorial to the Queen, setting forth the distress existent among a large portion of Her Majesty's subjects, and proposing a plan for emigration to Oregon or Vancouver Island."

Such is the spirit of loyalty and love for the Constitution and laws of their country manifested by ORSON HYDE and JOHN TAYLOR, both apostles in the church, and the latter late Editor of the *Mormon*, published in New-York City. They write: "Will not your Majesty look well to British interests in those regions, and adopt timely and precautionary measures to maintain a balance of power in that quarter." Not only do we find these patriots ready to assist England in an attempt to check, if possible, the extension of our Constitution and laws, and to weaken our national strength and power, but they go so far as to beg to be allowed the privilege of using all their might and influence in accomplishing this end.

These same men are still leaders in the Mormon Church, and are as anxious as ever to bring about injury to the National Government, if not in one way, yet in another. They are ever ready to league with the enemies of the Republic.

On the 16th inst., we were visited by a very severe snow-storm, which continued without cessation until the evening of the 17th. Snow fell in the Valley to an average depth of six inches. The weather is now, however, mild and beautiful. A. B. C.

THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.—A dispute has arisen in Utah respecting the seat of government. In 1851, Fillmore City was fixed upon as the capital, but in 1856, the Territorial Legislature changed the capital, and exalted Salt Lake City to that dignity. Gov. CUMMING has been appealed to, and decides that the Legislature must convene at Fillmore. He writes a letter, dated Oct. 12, discussing the question, taking the ground that the removal was unauthorized, and rendering the following decision:

The question appears to me not as to the validity of a joint resolution, but as the authority of a legislative assembly to pass a joint resolution in joint session.

For the above reasons, I believe that the seat of government of the Territory of Utah, continues to be at Fillmore City, and shall act in accordance with that belief, leaving the gentlemen who constitute the Legislative Assembly to act in accordance with their own opinions.

It may be well, before closing this note, to state that I now entertain the opinion, that the authority to change the place of the seat of government, contained in the organic act, was intended to limit the action of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory to a period of time anterior to the expenditure of the fund appropriated by Congress for the erection of a State-House at the place selected as the permanent seat of government. With due respect, I remain your obedient servant,

A. CUMMING,
Governor of Utah Territory.

FROM KANSAS.

Disappearance of the Free-State Party—Political Movements—The Gold Excitement—Captain Montgomery—A Refuge from Justice in South Carolina.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LAWRENCE, Friday, Nov. 12, 1858.

The Territorial Delegate Convention called by the Central Committee to assemble at this place on the 10th inst., for the purpose of considering the subjects of our admission into the Union, and of the future organization of parties in the Territory, was, from unavoidable causes, very thinly attended, and resulted in *nothing*. About twenty-five Delegates were present, and after sitting all day and discussing three different reports, they adjourned *sine die* without adopting any of them. It was regarded by those in attendance as the last funeral scene around the perishing memory of the Free-State Party. It was proof conclusive that there can never be another general rally under that name, and that the work of that party is over. There is no longer any significance in the name, for many of our most noted *national* Border Ruffians, such as HAYES, STRINGFELLOW, HENDERSON, &c., now wear the badge of Free-Stateism as a covering for their sins. We must have an issue presented, therefore, that is vital and permanent. Something that the strong anti-slave extension sentiment of our people will cherish as pure and elevating in its moral tendencies. The Big Springs Platform no longer affords the bonds of union to the freemen of Kansas. How soon it will be superseded, is yet doubtful, but it is manifest that the day for a new organization is not distant, for *inaction* is not indigenous to Kansas society.

Another late arrival from the mines has given even greater faith to the reports from the South Platte. Mr. A. FRENCH, lately from Brandon, Vt., has just returned from the South Platte, with seven of his companions, all bringing specimens of the gold, and fully confirming the former statements of PARSONS and others from this place. After PARSONS left the mines, the Lawrence Company continued to find better diggings, and their enthusiasm was rising to a fever point. It is believed that about one thousand will winter in or near the mines, unless they are snow-bound before they arrive there. Mr. FRENCH met about four hundred on his return by the Northern or Fort Laramie route. He reports that the Northern route is over one hundred miles nearer, and that the camping places are about equal to those on the Arkansas and Santa Fé route. He came down the Republican Fork to Fort Riley, over a nearer route than by the old road to Fort Leavenworth.

The Georgia party, under the three Mr. RUSSELLS, and the Lawrence party, were the only ones that had dug any length of time on the Platte or its tributaries, and the various reports in circulation purporting to be from persons who have actually dug several thousand dollars in a short time, Mr. FRENCH pronounces wholly false. These fabrications usually appear first in the Missouri River papers, published at Kansas City, Leavenworth, St. Joseph, Ellwood or Atchison. The RUSSELLS had dug about $4,000 when Mr. FRENCH left, but no other persons had dug one-half of that amount. They dug $400 from a space about ten feet square. Therefore, all such extravagant stories as some of our neighboring papers seem determined to circulate, can be set down at once as a humbug that will eventually react to the injury of all concerned. The truth is quite good enough to raise all the excitement we could wish throughout the country, and there is no good evidence that any person has yet brought away from the mines over a few hundred dollars, for the reason that the whole season was spent prospecting, and the paying diggings were not found until about the 1st of September.

The gold is found, not exclusively on the Cherry Creek, but on the South Platte and all its branches over an extent of country at least one hundred miles in diameter, and its western boundary towards the mountains has not yet been found. The old miners expect to find still better digging next year, at the original mines in the mountains.

None of the party ever make less than two dollars a day, and from that to ten usually. The gold is found from two to six feet below the surface, in a stratum of black sand that is from six to twelve inches thick. Many of the branches of the Platte, on which the gold is found, are nearly dry through the last of the Summer, consequently they can be worked most readily the first of the season. There is a district about one hundred miles wide, running an unknown distance north and south along the base of the mountain, where the soil is well suited to agricultural pursuits. This side of that belt, the country is sandy and comparatively barren for several hundred miles, but in that fertile region about the mines a great farming interest will suddenly attract a class of emigration who will sooner trust that department for a rapid fortune than the less substantial art of gold-digging. The earlier companies go in the Spring, after grass starts, the better. Usually, trains can find feed for stock after the middle of April, from this place West. Our merchants and business men are making extensive preparations to accommodate out-fitting companies in the Spring with all necessary supplies. Every miner who has returned intends to go back early in the Spring with as many others as they can persuade to accompany them.

There is one remarkable fact in respect to the health of these mining parties. While throughout Eastern Kansas, and the Western States generally, it has been a sickly season, and almost every countenance bears a yellow, sallow hue at this season, from bilious affections, every one that has come from the mines wears the ruddy and vigorous glow of health, and they report that there has not been the least sickness heard of at the mines. There was no physician in the party, and they believe there will never be any use for one, for, sickness being unknown, they expect to "be obliged to move away from there to die."

There are new indications of further troubles in Southern Kansas. It grows out of a foolish persistency, among some of the settlers who have never sympathized with our Free-State movements, and are now virtually Democrats, that now seek an opportunity to get some *legal* proceeding against the active Free-State men, for some of their conduct in the past. It is well known that when Gov. DENVER visited that region last Summer, a compromise was adopted, by which quiet was restored and all parties disbanded, under a pledge from the Governor and his abettors that gone-byes should be forgotten, and no legal process should be allowed against any one for deeds, good or bad, committed during the past troubles. Capt. MONTGOMERY and other Free-State men have fully observed that pledge. But at the last session of the District Court, before Judge WILLIAMS, it being a Grand Jury term, an effort was made to find a bill against Capt. MONTGOMERY and others. These intentions, however, were actively met, and no bills were found.

The Pro-Slavery rabble, goaded on by leading spirits from Missouri, could not rest satisfied with this defeat, and seemed resolved to renew Kansas difficulties and make Capt. MONTGOMERY the first victim. One week ago last Saturday night, after the Captain and his family had retired to rest, he was aroused by a loud halloaing at his door. He arose and inquired, "Who is there?" The reply was, "Get up; we have a writ for you, and have orders to take you dead or alive." The Captain immediately buried up his fire which he had left burning in his large fire-place, and found his rifle that hung near his bed. Mr. KAGI and Mr. GILL, who were lodging over night at MONTGOMERY'S house, by accident were there, and they too felt around in the dark for their guns. Meanwhile the party outside called out several times to know if he was not coming, to which he replied that he would be there soon. At length MONTGOMERY cautiously opened the door about a foot, and was preparing to place his rifle in a condition to fire, when two vollies were fired simultaneously from the outside into the house. They had divided into two parties, and stood each side of the door, and the moment it opened they fired, intending to finish MONTGOMERY of course at a single fire. But most miraculously he was saved, and only one ball cut the clothes upon his side. Slugs and bullets struck in all directions about the room, even in the bed among his children. His family, though uninjured, were greatly alarmed, and crawled under the beds for safety. KAGI and GILL crept up to where the chinking was out between the logs of the house, and looking through the hole saw the men and attempted to fire, but their guns missed fire. They then took their revolvers, and they missed fire also. This was probably owing to the rain, as it had been falling for several days.

The party soon after walked away a short distance, and stood by the corner of the fence to the field. Some ten or twelve were distinctly seen, and as many horses or mules. They gradually disappeared, and in about half an hour after MONTGOMERY and his comrades went out to look for them, but they could not be found. In the morning they followed their tracks distinctly about four miles, and then lost them. They went in the direction of Missouri, and it is supposed a part of them live in the Territory in the vicinity of the Trading Post, near where the murders were committed in May last. For nearly a year, MONTGOMERY had never rested a night without having his arms in good condition and standing by his bedside, but recently he has neglected the precaution, as he supposed he was safe since the acknowledged treaty. He is not the man to forget or forgive this desperate attempt at his life, and whoever he implicates must watch well his future.

In July last, a Mr. HUGHES was brutally murdered in South Carolina, under the following circumstances: A Mr. BLACKWELL induced a negro to leave with him, under the representation that he was an Abolitionist, and would take him to a free State. They traveled on together, the negro supposing that he was bound for the free North, when, at length, they arrived in Alabama, where Mr. BLACKWELL sold the negro as a slave, for $1,000, to a Mr. HUGHES. BLACKWELL returned with his money, and the fact soon became known to the former owner of the slave. He, of course, followed on South to retake his *property*, and found it in possession of Mr. HUGHES, who freely gave it up, and pursued his arch-deceiver back to South Carolina. He soon found BLACKWELL, and tried to persuade him to restore his $1,000, offering to take his note for the same, payable in three years. BLACKWELL was enraged, and swore he would do nothing about it, but would go to jail if forced to do so. Accordingly HUGHES took legal counsel, and the papers were soon ready. The sheriff, in company with HUGHES, arrested BLACKWELL, when he expressed a desire to go to his house for a change of clothes before starting for jail, and his request was granted. They all went along together to BLACKWELL'S house, when he went in while the sheriff and Mr. HUGHES sat upon their horses near the door. Mr. BLACKWELL soon returned to the door with a double-barreled gun in his hand, and remarked to HUGHES, "'Ill settle my difficulty with you now, Sir," at the same time drawing up his gun and firing. The charge lodged in his side and he died immediately. The sheriff ran without noticing farther particulars, and when he returned with assistance, BLACKWELL had left, and has not been seen in South Carolina since. Mr. HUGHES was known to have $300 with him at the time, but none could be found about his person when the sheriff returned.

A reward was immediately offered for the murderer, but all in vain. The friends of HUGHES watched the Post-Office closely, and ascertained that the friends of BLACKWELL were mailing letters to him at Bloomington, K. T. The friends of HUGHES wrote to the postmaster at Bloomington inquiring if such a person resided there, inclosing a printed handbill giving a minute description of the man. The postmaster at once recognized the man as a stranger who had been in the place about a month. After taking advice, it was concluded to send back word for a legal requisition from the Governor of South Carolina before he could be arrested. A few days since a Sheriff, papers and all, fully equipped, arrived in our city from South Carolina and inquired for a legal officer. He was referred to Sheriff WALKER, and soon called upon him, making a full statement of the case. WALKER told him to ride back to Lawrence and make himself comfortable, and he would be there with the criminal by sunset. The Sheriff seemed unwilling to go, and replied to WALKER that BLACKWELL was a desperado, one of the worst from their State—that he would fight—that a large posse would be needed to take him, &c., all of which gave Capt. WALKER no uneasiness, but he again told the Sheriff to go to Lawrence and he would take care of BLACKWELL. This was all done, WALKER took one individual only and went to BLACKWELL'S house, when he took him after a short struggle, and brought him to Lawrence before sundown, as he had promised, to the great satisfaction of the South Carolina Sheriff.

The next day they took him to Leavenworth, where he was put in irons, and yesterday morning they started down the river with him closely guarded. He still declares he shall not be taken there alive, and threatened to jump overboard, or otherwise commit suicide. The Sheriff is aware of all this, and will be always awake for him, for he is interested in more ways than one to get him back alive. He will then receive the reward of $800. Mr. BLACKWELL'S family will be sent on as soon as they can secure the necessary funds by selling a team and a little personal property he had bought here. The most of his ill-gotten gain, however, has vanished from him. He had lived at Bloomington about two months, and but little was known of him. His neighbors state that he always kept a gun with him, whether at home or away, and they thought it singular at times. Now it is no mystery.

Both of the kidnappers who were bound over for stealing a negro in this place last week, have been released by Judge ELMORE, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, on the ground that the case could not be sustained on the testimony of a negro. Thus rules Dred Scottism. Our weather has been extremely wet this Fall, and the sun has scarcely been seen for a month. A panoramic view of His Majesty is contemplated by some of our "sharpers." The potato crop is yet in the ground, and it is feared they cannot be dug before freezing. A few flakes of snow fell yesterday—the first of the season. RANDOLPH.

THE KANSAS KIDNAPPING CASES.—The Lawrence (Kansas) *Republican*, of the 11th, says:

"Judge ELMORE has released SAMUEL FRY, who had been committed for trial by Justice LADD, for being an accomplice in the attempt to kill, in the recent kidnapping case. The main ground upon which the release was made, was that persons of African extraction are incapable of giving testimony. This decision is equivalent to declaring that there is no law in this Territory against the kidnapping of colored persons, from the fact that, in the very nature of the case, the witnesses must, in almost every such case, be the injured parties themselves."

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Overland California Mail.

Later from California, Oregon, and Fraser's River.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Nov. 2.

The Overland Mail brought five passengers. During a severe storm at Tejon, on the 2d of October, a stampede occurred among the camels used by Lieut. BEALE. Nine of them had been recovered, but six were still missing. The Los Angeles *Star*, speaking of immigration, says: "Another large party of emigrants from Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and Texas, have arrived here, during the week, in excellent health and without experiencing the slightest inconvenience. The stations of the Overland Mail Company afford resting-places at convenient distances, which greatly assist travelers. The feed for stock is excellent, and animals arrive in good order. A large immigration from the southwestern States is now on the road.

DAVID HARRIS, of Baltimore, was burned to death at San Francisco, on the 22d of October.

The Sixth Infantry had reached Carson Valley and would proceed directly to Benicia. Three hundred recruits, under Lieut. BROOKES were expected there in ten days.

Victoria dates are to the 18th of October. They mention the arrival of nine hundred ounces of gold dust by Express, besides several parcels in the hands of passengers. The accounts from the mines are more favorable, and they were turning out much better than anticipated a month previous. New diggings had been discovered, and more miners were going up the river than were coming down. Freights from Victoria to Fort Hope had advanced from $40 to $60 on a ton. The shipments of gold from Victoria through WELLS, FARGO & Co. from the 4th of August to the 12th of October were $92,000.

The navigation of Fraser River for trade with British Columbia has been thrown open to all parties.

The British ship of the line *Ganges*, Admiral BARNES, arrived at Esquimalt, from Valparaiso, on Oct. 17.

Oregon dates are to the 16th of October. They say Col. WRIGHT'S column had returned from Walla-Walla, and that the artillery batallion under Captain KEYES, was *en route* to Vancouver. The remains of Captain TAYLOR and Lieutenant GASTON have been buried at Walla-Walla. MICHEL, nephew of KAMIAKIN, the leading murderer of the Indian Agent BOLON, three years since, has been captured by Major GARRETT and confined at Fort Simcoe. YACIMA, an Indian chief, was killed while attempting to escape from Col. WRIGHT'S command.

The Expected Steamer Prince Albert.

CALAIS, Me., Monday, Nov. 22—7 P. M.

The wires east of this station not being in working condition, we are unable to ascertain whether the *Prince Albert*, from Galway on the 11th inst., has arrived at St. Johns, N. F., or not.

Falling in of a Heavy Iron Roof.

ONE MAN KILLED AND FOUR WOUNDED.

WATERBURY, Conn., Monday, Nov. 22.

The heavy iron truss roof with which the new rolling mills of Messrs. BROWN & BROTHERS, of this city, were being covered, fell in about 4 o'clock this afternoon, killing one man and badly injuring four others. The loss falls heavily on the contractors. No blame is attached to any person employed on the works, the occurrence being thought to have been purely accidental.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Probable Departure of Gen. Walker for Nicaragua.

Mr. Preston and the Spanish Mission—The Offer to Senator Benjamin—Bearing of the Walker-Emigrant Question—The Reeside Case, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 22.

General WALKER'S friends here are confident that while the discussion has been proceeding at Mobile, he has himself left a smaller Southern port with 500 hundred men for Nicaragua. A rumor also prevails that Judge CAMPBELL, who is now in Mobile, has pronounced the Walker Expedition a lawful one.

General JEREZ was expected here to-night, but did not arrive.

The idea that Spain seriously contemplates a war against Mexico is scouted here. The statements to that effect are believed to have some political purpose not seen upon the surface.

Although two months or more have elapsed since the appointment of the Hon. Mr. PRESTON, of Kentucky, to the Spanish Mission, we have no symptoms yet of his departure; and it is rumored that he *may* not go at all.

Mr. PRESTON is spoken of as a very probable candidate for Governor of Kentucky, to be nominated by the Democratic Convention which meets next June; and of course the expression of Mr. BUCHANAN'S confidence, conveyed in his appointment to Madrid, will in no degree lessen his chances before the Convention.

The Gubernatorial office would much better suit Mr. PRESTON than the diplomatic position, and I still believe that the Madrid Mission is designed to be filled by quite another person. We shall see.

The offer of this same place made to the Hon. Mr. BENJAMIN, of Louisiana, has greatly aided Mr. SLIDELL'S efforts to arrange for that gentleman's reëlection to the United States Senate, and the consequent non-election of Mr. SLIDELL'S most dangerous rival, Mr. SOULE. It will be remembered that last year an election was defeated altogether; but now it is understood that Mr. BENJAMIN—an old Whig, with the Buchanan indorsement—is quite sure of success. The Nicaragua-Walker affair, however, may have some influence upon the result. Indeed, it is claimed by some of WALKER'S friends that if the President interferes to break up and thwart his presently contemplated expedition, the excitement in consequence will be so intense in Louisiana as to secure the defeat of the Slidell Party, and the election of SOULE after all. Mr. BUCHANAN sees and apprehends this difficulty, and will be well pleased if there shall be no necessity for interposing against WALKER in vindication of the neutrality laws.

It is to be hoped that the rumors which invited Mr. APPLETON to exchange the State Department for the *Union* office, will now be set at rest. There is no doubt that overtures were made him to assume the editorial chair, but his declination is understood to be emphatic and decisive. Executive organ-izing, now-a-days, proves to be neither as pleasant or profitable as in former years, since the patronage has been minutely divided—a little being given to Philadelphia, another sop to Cincinnati, &c., &c.

The argument upon the motion for a *mandamus* in the Reeside case is not yet concluded. Professional men, here, are unanimous in opinion that the motion will be granted, unless Executive influence is strong enough to overshadow the Judiciary of the District; and some curiosity is manifested to know what the President will do with Secretary COBB when the *mandamus* comes before him.

It is the President's duty to see that the laws are executed,—and it is a sorry compliment to him, therefore, to be served with a warrant from a Court of law to *compel* the execution of an Act of Congress. This is not the first instance in which Mr. COBB has sought to set Congress at defiance, and by so doing has seriously compromised the Executive, who alone is responsible in the premises. The President is not helpless nor without a remedy.

Friends of General SAM HOUSTON express the opinion that he will be a successful candidate for Governor of Texas next Summer, and that then he will be elected to the United States Senate to fill his own vacancy, if he desires it.

The State Department have advises stating that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, with creditable liberality, have conveyed a large number of destitute Americans from the Fraser River region to San Franco, free of charge.

Judge ROSE, of Texas, left here this afternoon for Guayamas, Sonora, commissioned as U. S. Consul at that point. It is regarded by the Administration as of great importance to have such an officer there, in view of the probable dissolution of the Mexican Confederacy.

Secretary FLOYD is still confined to his room, though improving.

A move will be made this Winter to remodel our Naval system, and assimilate it to the Army, placing it under the control of an officer corresponding in rank to the Lieutenant-General, and requiring every third promotion to be based on merit, as in the French system.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 22.

The *States* has a special dispatch dated Mobile, 20th, stating that several of the persons engaged in inducing emigration to Central America have been examined as witnesses by the Grand Jury of New-Orleans, but that no evidence has been elicited to find a true bill against them for violation of the neutrality laws.

Mr. FORSYTH is expected to arrive here in the course of the week, where his presence has been requested by the President, with a view to a conference on matters of public interest touching Mexican affairs.

The contract for constructing the machinery of the side-wheel steamer, now building at San Francisco, has been awarded to PAYNE DONOHUE of that city.

Captain CHAUNCEY, of the United States steamship *Niagara*, writing from Porto Grande, Oct. 22, to the Navy Department, says, that after landing the recaptured negroes on the African coast, the vessel will stop at Monrovia for coal and return direct to the United States. Her officers and crew were in the enjoyment of perfect health.

Launching of the Sloop-of-war Hartford—Fire at Salem, &c.

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 22.

The new steam sloop-of-war *Hartford* was successfully launched at the Navy-yard shortly before noon to-day. Several thousand spectators were present.

A fire at Salem last night destroyed property valued at about $10,000. ELDRIDGE SNOW, provision dealer, and RICHARDSON HARRINGTON are among the principal sufferers.

The firemen of this city have made extensive arrangements to receive the Hibernia Engine Company of Philadelphia on their visit to this city.

Fires in the West.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, Nov. 22.

MASON'S cotton shed, in Memphis, Tenn., was burned on Saturday night, and 539 bales of cotton belonging to DWIGHT, GILL & Co, were destroyed. Insured in Boston.

A fire occurred in Columbus, Ky., on Saturday. Several of the best buildings in the place with their contents were destroyed. No insurance.

The Atlantic Bank, of Portland, Me.

PORTLAND, Me., Monday, Nov. 22.

The Atlantic Bank, of this city, commenced today redeeming its bills. There was no rush upon it as it is deemed sufficiently secure.

New-York State Temperance Society.

ALBANY, Monday, Nov. 22.

The annual meeting of the New-York State Temperance Society will be held in the Assembly, Chamber on Wednesday, the 24th day of November, at 11 o'clock A. M.

THE BIBLE IN SCHOOLS.

Religious Instruction an Essential Part of Education.

Discourse of the Rev. Dr. Cheever on the Right of the Bible in the Public Schools.

On Sunday evening last, in compliance with the invitation of several of our prominent citizens, the Rev. Dr. CHEEVER delivered a sermon from the text, (Hosea, iv. 6:) "*Seeing thou hast forgotten the law of thy God I will also forget thy children.*" The following is his discourse:

A child left to himself bringeth his mother to shame. It is an inevitable consequence of such neglect, such abandonment of the child's heart, nature, habits, to run wild and wanton in the ways of sin. As long ago as this proverb was written, it was known to be a law, that neglected children, not taught the truths of God's Word, nor restrained by the discipline of true piety, would prove the misery and shame of the household, the pests of the community, and possibly the ruin of the State.

And it is one of the most solemn announcements in the Word of God, when we find Him declaring, in regard to such neglect, that if men and societies persist in it, he will leave their children to the full experience of the miseries thus brought upon them. "Seeing thou hast forgotten the law of thy God, I will also forget thy children. They shall continue to wander from me, in the paths of ruin, where thou hast set them and left them; the retribution inevitable for those sins, which thou hast taught them, shall be the double, treble retributions of thine own." It is in this way that God visits the iniquities of the fathers upon the children, to the third and fourth generation; a specification made, doubtless, because it takes the time of one, two, sometimes three or four generations, for the full experiment of such neglect, for the ripening of the fruits of evil example and teaching, of evil laws, evil principles, and the decline and contempt of household, social, and national religion, and the exclusion of the Bible from direct educational authority. The tree of death is at first vaunted as a plant of liberality to all men's sectarian consciences, imposing upon no

in the letter of the Old and New Testaments, and I shall nurture in him from his infancy a firm faith in all that I have lost, or feel uncertain about." There is a volume of instruction and warning in these confessions, for this axiom of education came from dearly-bought experience. Again NIEBUHR says, "In an age that is growing old and decrepid, a simple world of ideas must be created for the child, in which its mind may grow up strong and unclouded. A clear understanding can least of all be dispensed with, when the confusion of ideas and half truths is the greatest. It is exactly at such a time, that principles which have been implanted and carefully watched over, so as to gain all the strength of a prejudice, confer extraordinary power, both over the world within, and that without. He who begins his course thus armed, fights with a weapon which is wanting to those around him." NIEBUHR had seen and experienced enough of the evil of having such prejudices formed on the side of infidelity, to make him resolute that in the case of his own child, from infancy, the power of prejudice should be on the side of faith. An earnest religious faith is greater than prejudice, and does indeed confer extraordinary power. What misery, what madness, to cut off its possibility from the education of a child, by teaching him unbelief, or the suspension of belief, on all religious articles of truth, till a critical reason shall have satisfied and conquered the habit of skepticism thus formed. Meantime, the habit grows too strong for the cure, and the power of faith is lost forever. NIEBUHR says of his child MARCUS, "His recollections of principles and observations are ineffaceable. I wish, I strive, with my whole heart, that he may grow up with the most absolute faith in religion, yet so that his faith may not be an outward adhesion, that must fall away from him afterward, when his reason comes into play, *but that from his earliest years the way may be prepared* for the union of faith and reason."

Now between these teachings, with the faith that is the result of them, and those encountered in the school, there surely ought to be a harmony; this life of faith begun at home ought not to be contradicted at school, but confirmed and supported. It cannot be told when, where, nor how, the childlike faith taught first by a pious mother, and the habit of reliance as described by NIEBUHR, passes into religious experience, connecting the soul with God. But it cannot be expected to stand the rough handling of practical infidelity in a school where God's Word is not admitted. It is a spark easily trodden out, when care and gentleness would have kindled it. The faith of a child's heart that has never been deceived is boundless. Perhaps my hearers may have noticed an affecting incident in New-Orleans, during the prevalence of the deadly fever in that city. A boy was discovered one morning lying on the grass, evidently bright and intelligent, but sick. A benevolent man went to him, shook him by the shoulder, and asked him what he was doing there. "Waiting for God to come for me," said he. "What do you mean?" said the gentleman, touched by the pathetic tone of the answer, and the condition of the boy, in whose eye and flushed face he saw the evidences of the fever. "God sent for father and mother, and little brother," said he, "and took them away to his home, up in the sky; and mother told me, when she was sick, that God would take care of me. I have no home, nobody to give me anything, and so I came out here, and have been looking ever so long up in the sky for God to come and take care of me, as mother said he would. He will come, won't he? Mother never told me a lie." "Yes, my lad," said the man, overcome with emotion, "he has sent me to take care of you." You should have seen the boy's eyes flash, and the smile of triumph break over his face, as he said: "Mother never told me lie, Sir; *but you've been so long on the way!*"

So it is in Society, with all our schools, all our boasted Christian civilization; the children every where would speedily find God, and an experience of divine care and life in him, but the agents of the promises loiter on their way, and sometimes refuse to work for their fulfillment.

3. These principles are undisputable, and if they are good for one man's household, or school, they are equally excellent and important as ruling elements in the best possible school system. So far as the use of the Bible is concerned, as a fountain and a fixture in the system, they ought to be carried out; but instead of being *carried* out, it too often happens that they are *dropped* out; the trustees and executors of the system seem afraid of them. They are always compromising or cut down to meet some opposing or balancing party half way. The school system, as to direct, fearless, religious influence and inspiration, is struck with a political palsy, or rather a hydrophobia in regard to the water of life, a jealousy against the Bible and a fear of having too much of it, instead of being elevated and animated by a sacred pride and glory in its presence. Instead of carrying out their principles men too often only wish to be carried by them, just so far as they think they are available for their party. They take a way passage in them for this or that harbor of some private aim, and when they have come to their intended station, they require to be let off, and the principle must get on without them. Thus it is, that the principle, when it comes to the end where it ought to be maintained with full force, finds itself deserted. Some have stopped at one point, some at another, all along the way of the pilgrimage, only here and there a *Hopeful* and a *Faithful* hold on to the Celestial City.

4. If the claim of the Bible in schools is a just one, and the principle of its supremacy just and right, it is practicable, it is the right of the people, and it ought to have a free and full trial. It is the right of the people, which, if left to themselves, under the guidance of the Word of God, disentangled from politics, in the system of their own private schools, they would certainly make sure of; it could not be wrested from them. And when, in good faith, for good purpose, they give over this right, and the system in which it should be acknowledged and exercised, into the care and charge of the government, as their stewards or trustees, it is a vast and gloomy fraud if, by any management, intrigue, political or sectarian bargain or compromise, or on any pretence, this right is conveyed away, or its practical enjoyment and benefit prevented. The government are simply the people's trustees and servants—not lords, nor owners; and if the government take the work of education out of the hands of the people, to do it for them, the Government are bound to do all that, in the judgment of the people, and of the best and wisest among them, a thorough education requires. The Government are bound to provide those elements that will secure and save the people, and the people's rights, and to introduce something of that knowledge without which a nation dies. They cannot shut that out from the public system, relying upon private charity and piety to have such a deficiency supplied, or the evil of such an omission corrected. They are bound to educate *the conscience and the heart*, as well as the intellect.

But the Word of God stands, and forever will stand, as the fountain and law of all moral tuition; and the proscription, or mere omission and neglect of that Word, casts a slur upon all manner of religious instruction. The freedom of that makes the whole free; the exclusion of that excludes the whole. And just in proportion as such exclusion is accomplished or gains ground, or becomes the fact, though denied in theory, just in that proportion—although the expenses of your school-system may be all the while increasing—its excellence is diminishing. The studies may be enlarged, the buildings splendid, all material, physical and scientific appliances superb and perfect, yet the system all the while less efficient for a good, sound, safe and vitalizing common-school education. Nothing can make a safe and vitalizing system but the Word of God running through it, and energizing it with a life-giving character and power for the heart and conscience.

We glory in our revivals of religion, and as the work of God's grace, they are the completion and the fullness of his mercy; but if you suffer religious and political Jesuitism to exclude God's truth from your Common Schools, how is the power of a revival of religion ever to teach your children these? You have taken away the appointed conveyances of grace, you have insulted and proscribed its methods. It is as if some scoffing and malignant tyranny, worse than the Norman curfew, should draw off the gas-pipes from your dwellings, and tear up the *mains*, and when you ask for light, should tell you to get it at the street lamps, for that one or two Wards in the City, having conscientious scruples against admitting it within the houses, it must be cut off in the whole system, or their votes will be sacrificed. You would soon dispose of such madness. If a religious sect should arise in the City, with an article in their creed forbidding the use of glass windows in their houses, you might, with as much propriety, demand that all the houses in the City should have their windows boarded up, out of respect to that light-hating conscience, as that the Bible should be cut off from the Schools, because Pope or Pagan forbid it to their followers. Because your neighbor abhors the light, are you to abjure it? Because it offends him, are you bound to keep it out as a nuisance, or to endure a system that withholds it from your children?

The proposition is an outrage. To carry it into effect in regard to any of the immortal beings committed to our charge would be the grossest fraud and cruelty, for this celestial light is given them by covenant from Heaven; it is your trust from Heaven for them; it is yours, only because it is theirs, and you are simply permitted to live by their estate, as the price given to you from God for your just administration of their inheritance. If you dare to withhold it from them, on grounds of political or any other expediency, the God of the widow and fatherless will assuredly visit you with a terrible retribution. The celestial light which he has granted, with the express provision in his will that it is for your children, is his appointed atmosphere for their childhood, the condition of life and growth. Treat yourselves to whatever exclusion of the light you please, but shut not up your children beneath so dismal an eclipse as the proposed divorce of earthly from celestial knowledge would shroud over them. It is like the taking your sweetest household flowers from your warm and fragrant conservatories, from the windows of your southern exposure, and carrying them to the north side of the house, where, the year round, there can, by no possibility, the direct blessed light of the sun shine on them. Try it anywhere else—your experiment of negative, cheerless, mathematic indifference—but do not try it upon anything you love; do not attempt it upon these sacred, immortal, household plants set under your care to be trained for the life of Heaven.

I have read with admiration a powerful sermon on our condition and duties as public men, preached by an eminent clergyman of this City on Thanksgiving Day of this last week. It contains a passage on the Schools, which I shall take the liberty to repeat, for it deals with this exclusion of the Bible as it deserves. If I had the ability to preach such a sermon, and *had* preached it, I should certainly have been denounced for preaching politics; but it is religion in politics not politics in religion of which these denunciators are afraid. I am heartily glad that they have got now a higher mark for their denunciations, and that a preacher of foremost eloquence and popularity in the Episcopal Church is not afraid of that outcry. I only wondered, in reading the discourse, which presents in such impressive solemnity the warning from the iniquities of the Hebrew people, and the ruin to which their violation of the law of God conducted them, that the preacher could have avoided presenting God's own indictment against them, for the completing crime that filled up the measure of their iniquities, and settled their fate. "Thus saith the Lord, ye have not proclaimed liberty, hearkened unto me in proclaiming liberty every one to his brother, and every man to his neighbor; behold, I proclaim a liberty for you, saith the Lord, to the sword, to the pestilence, and to the famine, and I will make you to removed into all the kingdoms of the earth." But perhaps any reference to *that* form of crime would have been too confessedly political and personal, and we thank the admired preacher for going so deep as he has done into the political corruption and wickedness of our own City and nation, with the lightning of the Word of his Divine Master. I desire to recall to your notice a part of his scathing rebuke of the sin and madness of excluding the Bible from our Public Schools:

"I have great hope," said Dr. HAWKS, "in the proper education of the children in the land, but the education must be of the right kind. But what hope is there of making good men and citizens in your public schools when in twelve of them, in violation of the municipal law, you begin every day by dishonoring God, in the deliberate exclusion of His Word? What reverence do you teach the children then to feel for the Bible, for the God who gave that Bible, or for their own conscience, which by God's spirit may savingly respond to the teachings of that Bible, when you virtually tell them that it really is not worth listening to? Aye, and worse than that, attempt, too, to satisfy sensible men that you do right, by what you are pleased to call arguments, which are in fact godless nonsense, redeemed from the category of drivelling idiotcy only by their superlative wickedness. You have deliberately denied God—worse still, you have taught young children to do so; and are you so stupid in wickedness as to suppose that God will, under such circumstances, give any blessing to your schools as a remedy for the manifold evils which are gathering into mountain heaps around you?"

I am glad of these severe words; nothing is too severe to characterize the outrage. And if our present laws are not plain and to the purpose enough to prevent its repetition, and restore the Bible where it has been expelled, then the first duty of our Legislature in regard to education will be to enact such a statute as will serve that end. Well has it been declared, in lines of just poetic tribute to the Word of God as the charter of our liberties, that the bright inheritance of freedom, independence, piety, industrious life, warm hearts and homely manners transmitted from our fathers, can be kept only by those

"Who guard forever, as the primal law
Of a just education, His blest words
Who drew young children to His arms, and said—
'Suffer the little ones to come to me!'
Who dare forbid the process, or warn off,
With intermeddling bigotry and scorn,
The artless prattlers that, approaching, claim
Their birth-right from the Saviour! Let them hear
Those winning tones of tenderness and grace,
And feel the influence of that sacred love,
A happy presence in each mental mood,
Casting a beam of heaven upon the way,
As the sweet light of childhood's daily life,
Through every path of knowledge. So their school
Shall be the place where guardian angels dwell,
And in the atmosphere of Love divine,
Each rudiment of natural truth shall wear
A dear familiar grace, a sacred air,
Breathed round the unconscious learner, taught of Christ."
Behold the lilies of the field, and learn
Who clothed their forms with beauty, and came down
Himself from heaven to earth, and took the text
Of his own sermons from his lowliest works.
And ever thus, the truths of God's own word,
And Nature's teachings, sweetly wrought in one,
By right belong, united, to the soul.

Who then shall dare divorce them? Who presume
To shut the page of science from the light
And life of Him who gave it? Who forbid
The record of His name, his attributes
Pervading, shining, omnipresent, fair,
In every syllable of learning taught,
E'en from the earliest intellectual dawn?
The lisping infant's wooden A B C,
The page with rude engravings syllabled,
Of houses, ships, domestic animals,
The pictured card, big lettered on the wall,
And childhood's first attempt at perfect words,
And earliest baby sentences, may bear
A moral message. Blind must be the soul,
An atheist fool's, the heart, that would proscribe,
And exorcise the light of truth divine,
From aught of letters, or of natural sense,
Or Nature's teaching, in the simplest class
Of universal childhood. Crude and curst
The bigotry that mocks at God's own light,
And to the angel of His sacred word,
E'en in the play-ground of the village school,
Teaches the children, with precocious rage
Of hoary infidelity to cry,
Go up, thou baldhead, go! The State is vext
With diabolic cant of such malign
Hypocrisy and hatred of a God,
Assuming, from regare to liberal, large,
And unsectarian views, to shut out heaven,
Exclude its holy light, shroud its bright orbs,
The life and guide of all our truthful vision,
And in earth's dungeons cultivate the soul!

And such has been the attempt, not in the Common Schools only, but at the instigation of the same begotry, in some of the most benevolent, admirable, industrial schools for poor children in this City. The effort indeed against divine truth has been pushed in every direction since that famous foray of expurgators went around the schools, and blackened the pages of the school books at the direction of a clique of sectarians, jealous against what they called Protestant Truth.

5. It cannot be controverted, that in the city, more especially, the moral and religious influence is essential. Here is the vortex of all pernicious and infernal currents, whirled round from vast, comprehensive, and, at first, imperceptible circles, that converge at this centre, and with devouring rush and roar carry our youth headlong. Here the seas meet, here the rocks, in reefs and jagged pinnacles, secure an infinite wealth of shattered souls, a revenue of wrecks for the Destroyer. It needs the utmost activity, vigilance, omnipresence of all possible warning, enlightening, deterring agencies, against the crowd and entanglement of temptations, that beset the young, from the irreligion, worldliness and heedlessness of the multitude, and the examples of positive alluring vice, permitted, almost unrebuked, in a great city. Of all places on earth, in the Common Schools of such a city, the influence of the Bible ought to be positive, and the presence and inculcation of religious truths, motives and sanctions, as free as air. Yet it is in great cities that there is the greatest danger of all this being neglected, or admitted merely as by stealth, or in shame, or with bare unwilling tolerance, or passed over as the merest formalism, or quarelled against and resisted even by Christians, with the petitfoggery of technicalities, and the godless nonsense of arguments about the inviolable sacredness of a conscience so set against the Saviour of the world as to require all recognition of his name, attributes and authority to be excluded, not only in the wholesale exclusion of the Bible, but even from the pages of the common reading books.

This is the plea, that if a man deny his Saviour, and desires to have his children educated in the same denial, he has the conscientious right to demand the exclusion of the Christian Scriptures from your Common Schools, because his children must attend them, and if forced away from them by the intrusion of the Scriptures, you defraud him of his right in the public education; or if, rather than be thus defrauded, he sends his children, then you are forcing upon them, contrary to his conscience, the claims of Christianity, the acknowledgment that Jesus is the Saviour of the world. The Christian sophists—there are not wanting such—join in this plea, and affirm that out of regard to the conscience of this unbeliever, you are bound to put the Christian Scriptures out of your schools; boundgthus to violate the consciences of all Christian parents, and the rights of all Christian children, to the benefits and free enjoyment of Christian truth in their education; because a neighboring family regards such truth as falsehood, and counts its abatement as a nuisance. The godless nonsense goes to this extent, and this plea for the exclusion of the Bible compels Christian parents either to renounce wholly the benefits of the Public School system for their children, or else to endure the exclusion of that truth, and that Book of Truth, which they know to be necessary for a good education, and in the knowledge of which God and their consciences tell them their children ought to be trained. Now tell us which conscience has the best right, the one that believes God's Word, or the one that rejects it? The conscience of the nineteen in the majority, or that of the twentieth in the minority?

Such are some of the influences and efforts tending to the injury of the School system in our City, and to deprive the schools of their salutary power as a moral discipline. The sappers and miners of our freedom are thus at work, with secret, Jesuit, deadly, deep design, to corrupt and prepare us for bondage; and our liberty is but an empty boast if they can work on uninterrupted. When they have mined and moled long enough, they will show their heads above ground, in possession of the heart and citadel. The increasing prevalence of crime warns us against this most mischievous deterioration; warns us that we cannot afford to let the Word of God go, or to release ourselves from the hold and full power of any influence that may be grappled, upon the general mind, or upon the consciences of our children, for restraint from evil. And, indeed, on the ground of the great proverb, that "prevention is better than cure," if our School system were even merely a system of police, or an adjunct of it, it would be wise and profitable greatly to increase the positive religious instruction and influence in it. Indeed, schools without religion are harvest fields for future crops of vice, and only provide a necessity for stronger prisons and a multiplied police. Well does one of the leading daily journals of this City exclaim, in reference to the hanging of the young murderer, ROBERTS: "Common talk of the common result of a common education will not satisfy us. Shut up your grog-shops, if you do not wish to have your boys hanged! Pull down your brothels, if you do not wish to have your boys hanged! Set a better example, O Aldermen and Councilmen, if you do not wish to have your boys hanged! Do you suppose that the knowledge of a little geography, of a little arithmetic, and a little grammar, will save them?" This is admirable. But how could a man think so far and so pointedly, and not think further? How avoid the conclusion that *religion* as well as grammar in the schools, is necessary to keep boys from the gallows? No boy in the world would be hanged by religion, and rarely has any boy ever been hanged from a school in which Divine truth as well as grammar and geography was reverently, prayerfully, habitually taught. But not a thought seems to have occurred to this able writer as to the power and duty of PREVENTION, with which God has invested us, in the gift of His Word and Spirit for our schools: in giving us the specific of divine truth for the inoculation and forearming of the children against these dreadful temptations and miseries. Leave the schools without Divine truth, without religion, and although once every five years in each generation you shut up all the grog-shops, and tear down all the brothels, they would be reopened and built again, just as certainly as, if you sacked all the hotels, they would again be furnished with provisions and guests.

You call for the shutting up of the grog-shops, the quarantining of the gambling hells, the sealing up of those houses whose gates lead down to the chambers of the dead; and well, indeed, would it be for society if you could surround them and cut them off with a circle of avenging fire, and let the scorpion in the centre kill himself with his own sting, or die by the heat. If you could station angels, armed with lightning, across the doors, across the highways, or if you could draw an impassable moat between your youth and such centres and maelstroms of temptation and ruin, you might seem to have secured them; but this is not in your power, and never will be: and even if it were, it would be still better to arm your youth with a power of habit and of character against those terrible attractions,—to form within them a talisman more potent than the lightning,—a conscience early instructed in the Word of God,—and binding the whole being in habitual allegiance to its principles. This power God has given you, through the medium of your schools, if you set the fountain of Divine truth and life in them; and if *you* set the *truth* God has pledged himself to take care of the *life*. If you honor Him by demanding the Word of God in your schools, by insisting upon it as a fixture there, God will honor *it*, and bless *you*, by the presence of his Spirit with it; but you cannot imagine his Spirit and his blessing without it. The contempt and exclusion of Divine truth, and implied denial of Divine sanctions, are producing their fruits. It takes time to try a large experiment, but the evidence and results will come out in part, even in one generation. Set the Word of God in your schools, honor it there, and the pupils will honor it; God's blessing upon you will be seen in that honor. But if you neglect and reject God's truth, God will neglect and reject you.

We need never think to reform society by beginning at the branches, and neglecting the roots, or by merely taking in hand periodically, with spasmodic fright or virtue, the effects that grow out of the roots. If you pluck off the apples of Sodom one year, they will grow the next. Society is a tree that you cannot cut down, if you would; but you may medicate the roots, and the roots are in your school-rooms. Now, if you had a tree bearing bitter fruit, that you could restore to useful life by digging about the roots, and applying potent chemical influences there, would it not be folly to employ yourself upon the branches, cutting off here and there the excrescences and the worst of the fruits, and forbidding the roots to be treated? The cure of these moral and social evils is Divine truth, applied in the right place, at the right time, in the right way. A CONSCIENCE IS TO BE TRAINED. We insist on this. It is the one grand vital element of a truly conservative education; nay, I hate the word, for it almost always lies; not conservative, therefore, but defensive and aggressive and acquisitive; and when by such glorious discipline as God puts in our power sin shall be conquered and cast out, and holy habits and institutions just and righteous shall be formed, *then* conservative; but until then searching, repelling and aggressive. A conscience is to be trained; it is as essential a part of education as the main-spring is an inevitable part of a watch. But there never was, never will be, never can be, a conscience trained by a little geography, a little arithmetic and a little grammar.

Perhaps you say, Leave the training of the conscience to the home influence and instruction; but that, alas, for the mass of the children, is precisely the thing you can least trust, nay, in many cases the very thing you have to counteract. A great multitude of the families whose children are gathered into your schools are without any such instruction, as destitute of it as the ocean is of air, or worse. In many instances the home instructions and influences are those of impiety and blasphemy: the Scriptures are not known; the sacred name of the Deity is never mentioned but to swear by, and of the Saviour of the world but to vary the habitual profaneness. In multitudes of families there is no religious instruction whatever. Meantime, there is instruction in successful crime, in details of villainy, in tragedies of vice, and comedies after, in noise, vulgarity, cruelty, quarreling, lying, Sabbath-breaking, swearing, cheating. And where to all this are added examples of public injustice, fraud, inhumanity from man to man, always before the mind, where corruption is known to be winked at, and success covers the multitude of sins, where injustice and oppression against races are the adopted principles of the highest tribunals of justice, and the fountains of popular power itself are poisoned by barefaced inroads on the ballot-box; if there is no correction, no balance, no restraint anywhere by means of an instructed conscience, not even in an education by the State, what can be the result but selfishness, perfidy, immorality, minds unprincipled and hardened in vice, and insensible to every appeal but of overpowering violence?

6. Prevention and discipline are the true wisdom of the schools; prevention of evil, and preparation for the production of future fruit; prevention by an armature of the conscience, and by possession of the heart with divine truth, with God's claims, recognized, felt, acknowledged. If you set out a tree, you at first look to its roots and its growth; you do that for future fruits, not present; but if you take care of the present *for* the future, you really take care of the future; you make sure of the future by the unfailing law, that whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap. What you want is this genuine radicalism, not merely conservatism. Conservatism is a refrigerator, where you can keep things from spoiling only by sealing them from the air, and keeping them still and cool. But a wise radicalism is the art-angel and dominion of celestial purity and truth, where the air is ever fresh, and light, not darkness; is the element of security and freedom, not locks and keys and suffocation, and your precious things are kept by life and progress, not timidity and stagnation.

Prevention and discipline, as taught in God's Word, are the only release for society from prisons and hanging. The Bible in schools would prevent the need of one-half your prisons. The Bible in schools would soon do away with the gallows. The Bible in schools, if it did not shut up your grog shops, would soon eat them up, would starve out the keepers of them, would make rum-selling a famishing and unprofitable business. The Bible in schools would soon give you a quiet Sabbath, and would cause the vacation of your rum-shops and the filling of your churches. In a blacksmith shop, in a town that I could name, there was recently seen the following notice: "No horses shod on Sunday, except Sickness and Death." That will always be true, where your rum-shops are opened on the Sabbath, and the Bible is excluded from your schools. Death on the pale horse is shod and galloped every Sunday, and so it will still be, if you let divine truth be despised and rejected.

But the Bible in schools is an Artesian well of life, even in the desert. The Bible in schools would be the fountain of your laws and your freedom, for from these sanctuaries of light are to come your future statesmen and legislators, and you may be sure that the presence and dominions of this Shechinah, this divine authority, and the character formed by it, will be to a most salutary and blessed extent, the ruling influence in the Senate, at the bar, on the bench, everywhere. You remember the anecdote of the great painter, REMBRANDT. The childhood of that wonderful artist was passed in his father's mill, which admitted all its light from an opening in the top, causing all objects to be seen in that deep, grand, romantic contrast of powerful central light and side gloom, that always entered into the compositions of his paintings, setting them apart, in that impressive originality and superiority, from all others that ever were painted. Just so the work for you, for society, of your future ruling spirits, will be colored, will be determined, by the light in your school-houses, and it will make an infinite difference whether it come from the Bible through the opening heavenward, or is nothing but the sidelights of a little geography, a little arithmetic, a little grammar.

Again I say, Prevention and Discipline! If you do not take care, you will have abuses and expenses in your schools, that will be like those of the old Chancery system in England, that the efforts of ages can hardly conquer. When abuses get to the size of institutions—an evil that a child's hand could have snuffed out in its infancy, will defy a race of giants to the combat. Abuses themselves at length pass into laws, and become profitable, and the physicians of society are more interested in maintaining the plagues for chronic treatment than they are in discovering, disclosing, or setting at work the means of cure. Indeed, the patient himself at length becomes opposed to cure, being frightened at such radical alarm, and preferring a comfortable and profitable sickness. I have seen the account of a town in Michigan, where the fever and ague is such a fixture, that the church-bell is rung every day at twelve o'clock for the people to take their quinine. Now in such a case we could easily conceive the manufacture and sale of that medicine becoming such a source of profit to the people and of active business to the place, that they would rather endure the fever and ague, and make a fixture of the shakes, than have the capital disturbed which was invested in the palliative, or their wealth deprived of so large an income. This in fact is many men's conservatism, to keep the shakes for the sake of the profit. The conservatism of truth and righteousness, on the other hand, signifieth the removing of those things that are shaken, that those things which cannot be shaken may remain.

Prevention and Discipline! First come, first served. Be you beforehand with Satan, and you can keep him out. Fill your bushel with wheat, and you can get no chaff into it. The child is father of the man, and the sovereignty of the child's mind is decided by the first settlement. Just as the first man that tills the ground and plants it for a harvest in a desert land shall have that title of possession, which is nine-tenths of the law; just as in Persia, a man that sinks a well shall be entitled to the cultivation of all the land he can make it irrigate; just so, in sowing a child's mind with divine truth, just so in sinking the well-spring of divine knowledge. Set the Bible in your schools; take possession in the name of God, and set up your flag over the children's being; and you make your schools the law of life and health, the governing and rectifying power of freedom and truth for the whole country, an aggressive power as well as conservative, and a line of impregnable citidels against sin and Satan.

I have asserted, and the truth will bear repeating, that the exclusion of the Bible, and the attempt to educate our children without it, was like attempting to live beneath the sea by a system of diving bells; and that our schools, shut out from the freedom of the Word of God, would in time get to be mere government dredges, the supply of air pumped into them by edict. Who would endure school-houses built under ground, and the air admitted only through a canvas bag, as in the hold of a vessel? or the sunlight admitted, only as between decks, through dead-lights? Your schools need ventilating with the air of divine truth for the souls of the children, as much as with the open air for the breathing of their bodies. There is a deadly influence generated from mere knowledge in such a world as ours, without its being aired and sunned in the open day of the Bible, which, in some cases, is like the odor from chests of old clothes transported from the plague quarters of Constantinople. And at best, the use of our various knowledge, without the Word of God, is like the vitiating effect of a crowd breathing over and over again the same air, without a constant fresh supply to restore and vitalize it.

Beyond question, the right care of the schools is one of the greatest responsibilities that can be thrown upon a free community. In this country it is the responsibility of the people, for in employing the agency of Government, you do not put the schools out of your own power, but upon yourselves, at any rate, devolves the choice of right men for your trustees and commissioners in this vast and sacred charge. It is to be feared that Christian men have been deterred from acting out their own convictions, because they were afraid of the cry of sectarianism and bigotry, afraid to move for God and Piety and Heaven. But you have no right to suffer your children to be defrauded of the warmth and light of heaven's own truth in their education, or to turn them over to a cold and chilling system, dephlogisticated to meet the objections and jealousies of all classes of Anti-Christian sceptics. You have no right, under pretence of providing a hospital for all nations, to shut out that light which is the privilege of the meanest of God's poor.

The Prince of Hohenzollern Sigmaringen, who has been called by the Prince Regent of Prussia to form a new Administration, is the father of the young Queen of Portugal. He abdicated his petty sovereignty a few years ago, in favor of the King of Prussia, and obtained by the King's order the title of Highness, with the prerogatives of a junior prince of the royal family of Prussia.

The City Government and the Public Health.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

DEAR SIR: I assure you there is *one* class of men that differ from the general description you give in your article of yesterday, "Our City Affairs," of the disposition of our citizens to submit to the present manner in which our City is governed. That class of men *are not* "content with things as they are;" they *do* more than "talk in omnibuses;" they are *acting*, and causing others to *act*, with some prospect of success. I refer to the Medical profession, as that class. They became satisfied that *no department* of the City government had sunk into such a deplorable state as that of *public health*. A single statement, made by the City Inspector himself—showing that the average annual mortality for the past seven years was *one death* to every 27.06 of the entire population—should satisfy the community of the justice of the above charge. But it is made still more striking, when we contrast the city of London, whose average mortality is but *one* in *forty* of its population. The reason of this disgraceful difference between our own City (which should be among the most healthy cities in the world) and London, and other cities, is simply this: *In all other civilized cities, their Health Officers are medical men;* in New-York, *not one* o the internal *sanitary officers* is a medical man. I submit that the City Inspector's department is either *strictly sanitary*, or it is a department of *Police*. If the former, certain qualifications are indispensable, for the proper performance of the office, viz: a scientific medical education. If the latter, then it is a useless incumbrance upon the City, for the reason that the *regular police* are better qualified to perform all the duties of the office than the present officers, because, they have greater discipline, energy, intelligence, numbers and power, and also, a *medical staff* to advise them on all medical questions. The medical profession, as a body, brought the subject before the Legislature, year after year. The Senate have appointed a Commission to inquire into the sanitary condition of the City; medical testimony has been given before them, setting forth the evils and providing the remedy. The entire subject has been thoroughly dissected. In addition to this, the profession held a meeting on the subject—it was the largest, most enthusiastic, and united meeting of the profession ever held in this City. Nearly 600 medical men were present. The opinion that "not even a hundred men could be got together for any such object," is not entirely correct. The Doctors can *act*, while others are talking.

Respectfully yours, MEDICO.

The Yorkville School Case.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I shall enter into no controversy with anonymous letter-writers, but I would ask space in your columns to state the facts regarding the removal of Miss GILDERSLEEVE from the principalship of the Primary Department of Ward School No. 37. The stated meetings of our School Board are held on the first and third Fridays in each month. Of this fact all the members are aware, and they attended the meetings during the year without receiving written notices; nor until the removal of Miss GILDERSLEEVE did any member complain that written notices were not issued. The practice of our Secretary, since January last, has been, to issue written notices only when special meetings were called.

Miss GILDERSLEEVE and another teacher were removed at a stated meeting of the Board, of which the members were fully cognizant, two of the three trustees opposed to Miss G.'s removal being actually present at that meeting. The third did not choose to attend, for reasons best known to himself. The removal was not made on political or personal grounds, but with the object of improving the condition and promoting the interests of the school. The "indignation," however, subsequently manufactured, had a political origin and aim, and its manufacturers will, no doubt, make the most of their "capital." I regret only that they should have adopted a mode of warfare which, for a time, sacrificed the interests of the school to their prejudices. I know that some honest-minded citizens have been deceived by misrepresentations; but better information will correct false impressions, and convince all, whose good opinion is worth having, that the Trustees acted right. For my own part I can challenge, either as regards my character as a citizen, or my conduct as a school officer, the closest scrutiny.

Respectfully, yours, JOHN VANCE.

[Having now given both sides a fair hearing, we must close our columns to any further articles in connection with this controversy.]

Crime Among Our Colored Population.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 19, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In your paper of 17th inst. I find a "Retrospect of a Year's Crime," taken from the "First Metropolitan Police Report," in which the "total number of arrests" is stated to have been "60,885;" and after a statement of "the nativity of those arrested," it is added, "among these were 566 colored persons."

Now, since the colored people are so frequently spoken of as a degraded and vicious portion of our population, it is natural to inquire into the comparative number of arrests of colored persons for crime, in proportion to the relative number of the white and colored population of our City. I have no means of knowing the present number of either. But in the census of 1850, p. 278, the whites are stated to be 501,732, the colored 13,815; total, 515,547. This, if I mistake not, shows that the colored people, at that time, were about 2.68 per cent. of the entire population.

Assuming that the present population does not greatly vary from that of 1850, the colored people would compare favorably with the whites in 1857-8, if 2.68 per cent. of the arrests should have been from among them. But if I figure correctly, the "First Metropolitan Police Report" shows that considerably less than ONE per cent. (about .93 of 1 per cent.) of those arrested were colored.

To state the matter in another form. If the colored population (now, as in 1850) be 2.68 per cent. of our population, then their arrests for crime, if in the same proportion, would have been 1,631; whereas, by the Metropolitan Police Report, it was only 566, a difference of 1,065 in their favor. Ought not this to be noticed, and recorded to their credit?

Yours respectfully,
WILLIAM GOODELL,
No. 48 Beekman-street.

Mutilated Bank Bills.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

All danger of the rescue of mutilated bank bills from the fire while they are burning may be avoided by the following simple method which I adopted when I was cashier of a bank. When the bills are assorted, and before they are put away in the vault to await the day of burning, I punched out part of the name of the President and Cashier with a gun-wad punch, making a hole of about half an inch in diameter in each name. Thus cancelled, I could stow them away in the vault and let a large amount accumulate without fear of loss by robbery. When they were to be burned, I punched a hole through the centre of the bills with a brad-awl (punching say five hundred bills at a time easily with two blows of a hammer) and strung them on a wire; and fastening the two ends of the wire together they went into the stove or furnace without the least fear on my part that any would be abstracted or fly up the chimney. I usually put five hundred or a thousand bills on each wire.

The gun-wad punches can be obtained of any gunsmith, and if the instrument is sharp, a large amount of bills can be cancelled in a short time on the cancelling block, which is found in every bank.

I am led to write this letter by noticing the recent difficulty in Boston with the Maverick Bank, where bills were thrown into a foundry furnace, (having probably a blower attached,) and yet no precautions were used to prevent the escape of the bills.

Respectfully yours,
GEO. P. BISSELL.

HARTFORD, Conn., Wednesday, Nov. 17, 1858.

Congregational Singing.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 22, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me respectfully to ask, through your columns, the advocates of Congregational Singing, if it would not aid their cause if the conductors should favor the movement of the audiences, they sing for, a little more.

The reason of my speaking on the subject is this: Some of the most beautiful voices both male and female, I ever heard, were completely annihilated on last Sunday evening at the Academy of Music, by the rapid manner the music was conducted, and to my mind, very indiscreetly.

Judging from what I heard, I will venture to assert that not ten persons were singing with the conductor, thereby completely destroying a most delightful part of the entertainment. MUSIC.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Attorney-General Black, at the request of the Secretary of the Interior, has decided that the swamp-land grant made to Arkansas by the act of Sept. 28, 1850, establishes the right of the State to all swamp-lands within its limits; and that the vesting of the title was completed by the act, though patents had not been issued, and that the subsequent grant by act of Feb. 9, 1853, for railroad purposes, so far as it interfered with swamp-land grants, is invalid. In other words, he holds that the railroad grant is not good on any swamp-land grant; a most important decision.

Photographic copies of $10 bills on the Boylston Bank, of Boston, so well executed as to be extremely liable to deceive, have been put in circulation within a day or two.

A portion of the New-England Pin Factory, at Winsted, Conn., was destroyed by a boiler explosion on Wednesday.

PERSONAL.

An Ex-President of a Provincial Chess Club in England writes to an English journal: "The general opinion of English chess-players is simply that Staunton is afraid of Morphy. If, as his friends say, he is out of condition, let him train, or give up the championship like a man. No one would blame him, at his age and with his avocation, for declining severe matches; but in that case he must resign the belt into fresher hands. The champion ceases to be a champion when he is no longer able or willing to take up whatever gauntlet is flung down. Let the chivalrous boy who has crossed the Atlantic to challenge the chess-players of the Old World have fair play at the hands of Englishmen. If we cannot beat him fairly, let us not seek to put him off with shabby dodges."

The Boston *Transcript* says of Carlyle's *Frederick*: "It continually reminds us of what a man said, when asked how he liked *salsify*, (the oyster plant,) that he always thought, when eating it, that he was *about to taste an oyster*, but was disappointed with every mouthful."

A missionary in the Chinese waters having distributed several copies of the Ten Commandments on shore, they were sent back the next day, with the request that they might be distributed among the French and English; for the tracts contained admirable doctrines, and those people evidently much needed them.

Report says that a young and beautiful pianoforte player will make her appearance, shortly in Vienna, at one of Listz's concerts, and that she is superior to any lady pianist we have had for many years. Her name is Stark, and a Russian by birth.

Mehemed Bey, Turkish Ambassador to the Court of France, who was expected in Paris by the 10th November, is, in consequence of the death of his brother, Ali Ghalib, the Sultan's son-in-law, to prolong his stay at Constantinople.

The Rev. Charles Brooks, of Medford, Mass., in a recent speech, suggested the erection of a statue of Edward Everett on the summit of a monument in the grounds at Mount Vernon, after the purchase of the estate shall have been completed.

The success of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews has been so great, that their original engagement of one month at the Haymarket has been extended to six weeks, after which they perform at the Theatre Royal, Dublin, for a limited period.

It is understood that M. de Montalembert's trial will take place before the end of the present month. It is said that the illustrious orator will defend him self, and that he will appear at the bar surrounded by the first men in France.

The *Daily News* says it is reported that Lord Naas is to go to Madras as Governor, and that the Chief Secretaryship for Ireland will probably be filled by Seymour Fitzgerald.

Mr. Arthur Gordon, third son of Lord Aberdeen, will accompany Mr. Gladstone as Secretary in his mission to Corfu. Mr. Gordon acted as private secretary to his father while Prime Minister.

Baron de Bourqueney, French Ambassador at Vienna, has, in consequence of the death of Madame de Bourqueney, been allowed leave of absence to come to Paris.

A grand dinner has been given in Spain to M

DRY GOODS.

CHARLES [illegible] & CO.,
No. [illegible] Broadway.
CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
The latest arrivals of PARIS STYLES in CLOAKS, being entirely different from those prevailing a month ago we have submitted to Southern houses all of our stock that were not of the latest mode.
Ladies, consequently, will find in our establishment nothing that what is entirely new, choice and elegant.
CLOAKS BEING THE SPECIALITE
of our business, we are enabled to exhibit at all times a larger stock and greater variety of
CLOAKS
than any other establishment in the United States, embracing in its great assortment
VELVET CLOAKS, in various forms, viz:
VELVET CLOAKS, plain and rich.
VELVET CLOAKS, with crochet and other adornments.
VELVET CLOAKS, IN AQUILLE and other new styles of embroidery.
VELVET CLOAKS, with Chantilly lace, the finest and richest ever imported.
Also, over
6,000 BLACK and COLORED
BEAVER CLOAKS,
in all the new shapes and styles, the majority of which are exclusive and peculiarly elegant, and as
VARIOUS IN PRICE
as the styles they represent, and to more effectually
POPULARIZE OUR STORE
we have adapted the cost of our beautiful garments to the wants of our large and increasing
POPULAR TRADE.

SHAWLS. SHAWLS. SHAWLS.
In consideration of the advanced season for shawls we have reduced the balance of our stock of shawls considerably
BELOW COST PRICE.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
In consequence of the numerous mistakes made by ladies who have desired to visit our establishment, but have been deceived by the similar outside appearance of other stores, we are reluctantly compelled, for the protection of ourselves and customers, to notify the public that during the Winter months our store is specially distinguishable by the
LARGE WHITE POLAR BEAR,
Which is constantly on exhibition in one of our windows.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway,
Between Broome and Grand sts,

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.
A full stock of Velvet and Cloth Cloaks
Of the latest styles,
Children's Raglans in great variety.
Opera Cloaks of newest styles
Opened this morning,
Black Beaver Raglans $5 each.

EMBROIDERED SKIRTS
At Reduced Prices.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.
INFANTS' ROBES AND WAISTS,
INFANTS' CAPS,
A Choice Selection.

COLLARS! COLLARS! COLLARS!
Embroidered Jacconet,
And Swiss Collars,
A fine assortment, now on hand,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY. No. 473 Broadway.

LACE CURTAINS CHEAP.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway,
Have just opened
100 pairs RICH LACE CURTAINS,
AT A VERY REDUCED PRICE.

BLANKETS, BLANKETS, BLANKETS,
At BEEKMAN & CO.'S,
No. 473 Broadway.
An immense stock of Blankets,
Selling off cheap.

NOS. 108 AND 110 SIXTH-AVENUE.—FAMILY DRY GOODS STORE.—C. G. HOOK respectfully informs his friends, former patrons, and the public, that he has bought the stock of merchandise and interest of Mr. W. S. Bond in the above place, and is now offering a splendid stock of very superior goods at prices much below their value.
It is the intention of C. G. H. to continue the business in the above stores, and he will constantly replenish the stock with choice fabrics selected with care, and bought for cash in the best markets, and consists of
REASONABLE DRESS GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY,
SHAWLS, HOSIERY AND EMBROIDERIES,
ENGLISH AND DOMESTIC BLANKETS,
COTTON AND LINEN SHEETING,
DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS,
TOWELINGS AND DIAPERS,
DOMESTIC GOODS OF EVERY VARIETY,
RIBBONS, BONNETS, &c.
6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will open, on
MONDAY, Nov. 22,
RICH SILKS, in evening colors, suitable for balls and wedding dresses, received by the *Vanderbilt*.
Canal, Corner of Mercer.

G. M. BODINE,
No. 481 Broadway,
Will open on Tuesday, Nov. 23,
250 pairs of BLANKETS, at $3 50 per pair.

GRAND CLOAK AND MANTILLA BAZAAR.
H. EDGERTON, No. 409 CANAL-ST.
THE LARGEST AND BEST
SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF
CLOAKS, RAGLANS AND MANTILLAS
IN THE CITY,
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
FINE CLOTH RAGLANS, at $3 50.
FINE BEAVER RAGLANS at $4 50.
CASTOR BEAVER RAGLANS at $6.
FINE CASTOR BEAVER
SLEEVE CLOAKS,
CROCHET TRIMMINGS.
From 10 to $16; worth from $16 to $25.
MISSES' RAGLANS, CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS
Of every description,
At 20 per cent. less than Jobbers' prices.
Also,
A job lot
For the Jobbing Trade.
Comprising a full and varied assortment of all the latest Paris styles of
Ladies' and Misses'
CLOAKS, RAGLANS AND MANTILLAS,
For cash or approved paper
At a discount on cost prices.
Country merchants will be treated
With better terms
Than any other house in the trade.
H. EDGERTON,
No. 409 Canal-st.

LADIES' CASTOR BEAVER CLOAKS,
NEW STYLES,
FROM $8 to $10,
WORTH $12 to $15.
H. B. CLAPP & CO.,
Nos. 57 and 59 Catharine-st.

PLAID, LONG, AND SQUARE SHAWLS,
ALL WOOL,
From $2 50 to $5,
Worth from $5 to $10.
H. B. CLAPP & CO.,
Nos. 57 and 59 Catharine-st.

LADIES' FINE BEAVER RAGLANS,
NEW STYLES,
From $6 to $8,
Worth $8 to $12.
H. B. CLAPP & CO.,
Nos. 57 and 59 Catharine-st.

RICH BROCHE LONG SHAWLS,
CHENE LAINE,
From $8 to $12,
Worth $15 to $20.
H. B. CLAPP & CO.,
Nos. 57 and 59 Catharine-st.

FRENCH BROCHE SQUARE SHAWLS,
ALL WOOL,
From $5 to $8,
Worth $8 to $12.
H. B. CLAPP & CO.,
Nos. 57 and 59 Catharine-st.

LADIES' MAGIC WOOL SHAWLS,
PARIS STYLES,
From $6 to $8,
Worth $10 to $12.
H. B. CLAPP & CO.,
Nos. 57 and 59 Catharine-st.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS,
In all the leading styles for Winter Wear.
RAGLANS, RAGLANS, RAGLANS,
In all the newest styles.
In Heavy Cloths, Castor Cloth and Beavers.
Made and trimmed in a superior manner.
HEAVY CLOTH RAGLANS, &c.,
At $3, $3 50, $4 and up.
CASTOR CLOTH RAGLANS, &c.,
At $4 75, $5 50, $6 and up.
RIBBED BEAVER RAGLANS, &c.,
At $5, $5 75 and $6 50.
EXTRA HEAVY FRENCH BEAVER RAGLANS, &c.,
At $6, $7, $8 and up.
Also, CHILDREN'S RAGLANS, &c.
We will introduce several ORIGINAL STYLES this week, to which we invite the attention of the ladies. The style and finish of our garments will be found equal to any in New-York. Ladies who desire to save a few dollars in the purchase of a cloak will please give us a call before purchasing.
W. K. PEYTON,
Cloak Manufacturer,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st,

BOYS' CLOTHING.
New styles of BOYS' OVERCOATS,
SCHOOL SUITS,
HOLIDAY SUITS, and
FANCY JACKETS for the Winter, now ready, at
GENIN'S, BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!!
Just received from auction.
5 bales 12-4 all wool English Whitneys, at $4 25, worth $6 a pair.
3 bales 10-4 Family Blankets, at $2 75, worth $4.
For sale by W. K. PEYTON, No. 264 Bowery.

McEWING & SNYDER,
NO. 103 CHAMBERS-ST.,
Will offer the balance of their stock of
SHIRTS, COLLARS, NECK-TIES, SCARFS, UNDERGARMENTS, &c.,
AT RETAIL
AT WHOLESALE PRICES,
FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY.

DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
Will open
AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, NOV. 22,
A large assortment of
SILK AND VELVET ROBES,
From $30 to $175 each.
These goods have been carefully selected in Paris and Lyons, and imported expressly for their
CITY RETAIL TRADE,
Comprising all the fashionable shades of great artistic beauty and elegance, altogether different from any before offered,
RECEIVED PER STEAMSHIP VANDERBILT.
S. A. & CO. would solicit an examination of their goods, convinced that they will be acknowledged
SUPERIOR TO ANY PREVIOUSLY OFFERED
At retail in New-York.
Also,
Their entire stock of
RICH SILKS.
All of this season's importation, embracing every fashionable shade and style,
AT A GREAT REDUCTION ON FORMER PRICES.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS,
AT NO. 355 BROADWAY.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Will offer
AT RETAIL, on MONDAY, Nov. 22,
A great variety of
STELLA SHAWLS AT $5, WORTH $9.
LONG, SQUARE, and ROUND CORNER.
ALL WOOL BLANKET SHAWLS,
At $4, $5, $6 and $8, worth $6 50, $8, $9 and $12.
Together with their whole stock of
RICH SHAWLS,
Unsurpassed by any in this City, all new,
MUCH UNDER REGULAR PRICES.

NOTICE TO PARTIES
COMMENCING HOUSEKEEPING.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Would respectfully call attention to their immense stock of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS AT RETAIL,
At low prices, viz:
BLANKETS, SHEETINGS,
DAMASKS, TOWELLINGS,
NAPKINS, DOILIES,
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
QUILTS,
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
FLANNELS, LINENS, MUSLINS,
&c., &c., &c.
NO. 355 BROADWAY.

ALL WOOL PRINTED DE LAINES,
at 25 cents per yard,
from auction,
OPEN AT RETAIL ON MONDAY, Nov. 22.
Together with our entire stock of
RICH PRINTED DE LAINES,
CASHMERES AND MERINOES,
at a great sacrifice on regular prices.
Just received, a lot of
ELEGANT ROBES DE CHAMBRE.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY.

NO. 355 BROADWAY.
CHEAP SAXONY PLAIDS,
VALENTIAS, POPLINS, &c.
300 pieces FINE DOUBLE WIDTH SAXONY PLAIDS, at 20c.
300 pieces STRIPED AND BAYADERE CHALLY, at 20c.
450 pieces STRIPED AND BAYADERE SILK AND WOOL, at 25c.
200 pieces STRIPED AND BAYADERE SILK AND WOOL, at 30c.
200 pieces DOUBLE WIDTH SILK AND WOOL VALENTIAS,
At 62½ cents, worth $1 10 per yard,
with an immense assortment of the
RICHEST GOODS IMPORTED,
reduced in proportion,
AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, NOV. 22.
STRANGE, ADRIANCE & CO.

NO. 355 BROADWAY.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
would call attention to their extensive assortment of
HOSIERY, UNDERGARMENTS,
GLOVES, GAUNTLETS, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c., &c.,
Open at retail, on MONDAY, Nov. 22,
AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.

355 BROADWAY.
NEW LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
Per steamship *Vanderbilt*,
open
AT RETAIL ON MONDAY, NOV. 22.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.

FRENCH MERINOES FROM AUCTION
Will be offered
AT RETAIL,
AT NO. 355 BROADWAY,
On Monday, Nov. 22,
150 pieces Fine French Merino, at 60c.
200 pieces Fine French Merino, at 75c.
200 pieces Fine French Merino, at 85c.
230 pieces Fine French Merino, at $1.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.

CHEAP WINTER DRESS GOODS. MOUS.
de Laines, Crossovers, Lustres, Poplins, Valentias, Paramattas, Cashmeres, Merinoes, &c., &c.
ALSO, A CHEAP LOT
of entirely new Winter Styles POIL DE CHEVRE, a beautiful article for dresses.
1,000 pieces at 20 cents per yard, worth 31 cents.
1,000 pieces extra, at 25 cents, worth 37½ cents.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

G. M. BODINE,
No. 481 Broadway,
Will offer on Tuesday, Nov. 23,
500 pieces of RICH BAYADERE
PARIS PRINTED DE LAINE, at 1s. 6d. per yard.

MOURNING DRY GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. have constantly on hand a full supply of the above goods.
N. B.—Novelties by every steamer.
Canal, corner of Mercer.

WOOLEN BLANKETS—TOILET QUILTS.
Heavy Linen and Cotton Sheeting, and a large assortment of
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
at very low prices.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED SHEETings, Canton Flannels, Drillings, Tickings, and Domestic Goods of every kind.
ALSO,
Shaker and Ebenezer Flannels,
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

BROCHE SHAWLS, STELLA SHAWLS,
Cashmere, Printed Wool, Plaid and Figured Wool Shawls, together with every other description of fashionable Winter Shawls.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

G. M. BODINE,
No. 481 Broadway,
Will offer on Tuesday, Nov. 23,
300 pieces of RICH SILK, at $1 per yard.

NEW CURTAIN MATERIALS,
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
LACE CURTAINS, &c.,
On Monday, Nov. 22,
PATON & CO.
Will open an entirely new assortment of
Brocatelles, three and four colors,
Brocade Satin, Lampas,
Reps, Tapestries, Printed Worsteds,
Chintzes.
Also, a great variety of new materials in silks and wools, for Parlor, Dining-room, Library and Chamber Curtains.
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS AND CORNICES
In great variety and at reduced prices.
No. 341 Broadway.

CURTAIN MATERIALS, FURNITURE COVERINGS,
PAPER HANGINGS AND WINDOW-SHADE WAREHOUSE.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Have now in store for exhibition to the
RETAIL TRADE,
The largest and richest assortment of the above Goods, OF THIS SEASON'S IMPORTATION,
to be found in the City.
Being practical Upholsterers and Paper Hangers, we are prepared to execute every style of work in the best manner, as WE EMPLOY NONE BUT THE MOST SKILLFUL WORKMEN.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
RAGLANS! RAGLANS! RAGLANS!
HEAVY BEAVER, and handsome.....$8 and $10
AT W. JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 591 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
N. B.—Opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

A FACT INTERESTING TO THE MILLION.—We quote our
PARIS ROSE-BUDS, 50c. per gross.
PARIS ROSE-BUDS, 75c. per gross.
PARIS ROSE-BUDS, $1 per gross.
JESSAMINE, 75c. per gross.
LILY OF THE VALLEY, 75c. per gross:
OSTRICH TIPS, $3 per dozen, and upwards.
WHITE COIFFURES, with pearls, $16 per dozen.
JAMES TUCKER,
No. 361 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

SKIRTS.—ELEVEN-SPRING SKELETON SKIRTS, adjustable bustle, best patterns and well made, $1 31; 13 springs, $1 50; 16 springs, $2; children's 4 springs, 25 cents. Dealers supplied with 8 springs for $8 per doz.; 11 springs, $11, and 16 springs, $18. C. L. HARDING, Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson. No connection with the next floor.

EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, &c—$5,000.—Wanted, a stock and retail stand, located in this City, for which cash will be paid. All communications treated confidentially. Address B. J., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will open, on
MONDAY, Nov. 22,
NEW STYLES OF
EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS.
Also,
1,000 DOZEN LADIES' TAPE
BORDERED HANDKERCHIEFS,
At exceedingly low prices.
Canal, corner of Mercer.

CLOAKS, TALMAS, AND CIRCULARS.
A full assortment of Fashionable shapes, in every variety of material and trimming.
MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catherine-st.

FASHIONABLE SILKS AND ROBES,
Latest Paris styles in great variety; also
LOW-PRICED DRESS SILKS,
Brocades, Stripes, Bayaderes, Plaids, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

WINTER HOSIERY, UNDER-GARMENTS,
Woolen and Linen Gloves, and Zephyr Goods in great variety.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Catharine-st.
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

BEAUTY TO LADIES IS A HANDSOME Bonnet; of the richest materials, in styles and price; about 4,000 bonnets of all descriptions. Also, children's beavers, bloomers and jockey hats. Milliners supplied with flowers, velvets, ribbons, &c. Strangers will do well to call. N. BINNS' New Millinery Store, No. 413 Canal-st., between Sullivan and Thompson sts.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES ARE VERY useful for softening and bleaching the hands. As a speedy and effectual cure for chapped and rough hands, salt rheum &c., they have no equal. Are very useful while engaged in domestic affairs, such as sweeping, dusting, house-cleaning, and are invaluable in attending to coal fires. For sale by Rubber dealers, and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

$1 50 FOR ELEVEN-HOOP SKELETON Skirts of their own manufacture, made to order; no extra charge; crinoline, quilted, steel-spring Skirts, &c.; French-wove Corsets, $1 a pair; Laces, Embroideries, Gloves, Mitts, Lace Sleeves. Ladies in attendance. FORMAN & CO., No. 705 Broadway.

FURS.

FURS, FURS, FURS.
Ladies are respectfully invited to examine our
SUPERB STOCK
OF
THOROUGHLY SEASONED FURS,
Our stock comprises every desirable article in
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS.
We can probably show a greater variety than any other house in the trade. Our skins were bought when they ruled much lower than at present, the advantage of which we cheerfully offer to our customers.
Being
PRACTICAL MANUFACTURERS,
we can guarantee every article sold.
Our establishment contains no OLD FURS nor DYED FURS, but is replete with genuine, well-seasoned
FURS AT LOW PRICES.
LARGE WHITE POLAR BEAR IN THE WINDOW.
CHARLES STREET, & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway

LADIES'
FANCY FURS.
BACKUS, NICHOLS & CO.,
NO. 51 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK,
Offer, AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, a new and large assortment of Fancy Furs, manufactured by them the PRESENT SEASON, after the latest styles and most approved patterns, comprising articles for both ladies' and gentlemen's wear, of every variety and quality, as well of the finest as of the more ordinary kinds of skins.

FANCY FURS
AT WHOLESALE.
BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,
45 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO JOBBERS and RETAILERS accustomed to purchase FURS in this market, that, notwithstanding the very general, if not quite universal, practice adopted by the Wholesale Manufacturers of this City within the last twelve months, of throwing their stocks open for RETAILING PURPOSES just so soon as the season for consumption arrives, and still expecting the REGULAR RETAILER and even the JOBBER to continue their custom,—*they cannot believe either in the*
NECESSITY, JUSTICE OR POLICY
of the same, but, on the contrary, do still believe in the ABILITY OF THE TRADE IN THIS CITY to support at least
ONE STRICTLY WHOLESALE HOUSE.
To this end they now invite the attention of all those in any way interested, to their very complete stock of
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
embracing the richest as well as the most common varieties,
GENTS' MUFFLERS, CAPS, COATS,
GLOVES AND FANCY ROBES,
all of which they will sell to such buyers as are in favor of *fair competition and legitimate business.*

FURS! FURS! FURS!
BOUGHTON & RANDALL,
No. 53 Broadway, (up stairs,) block below Trinity Church,
Wholesale Dealers, Manufacturers and Importers of
FINE FURS.
Having determined to offer their stock at RETAIL, would invite the attention of the Ladies to their Extensive Assortment of FANCY FURS, consisting of
RUSSIA AND HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK, FITCH, STONE-MARTEN, &c.
IN CLOAKS, CAPES, HALF-CAPES, VICTORINES, MUFFS, CUFFS, &c.
Also, Hudson's Bay Wolf, Prairie Wolf, Bear, Fox, Genet
SLEIGH ROBES.
We call special attention to our White Arctic Fox—a beautiful article for Carriage Lap Robes.
Our Stock being the Finest and most Extensive in the City, we feel confident that every one can be suited.

AN ELEGANT DISPLAY
OF
LADIES' FURS,
At GENIN'S NEW STORE,
No. 507 Broadway,
Consisting of
RUSSIAN SABLE,
HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MUFFS AND ERMINE,
Of MANTELETS, FISCHOUS,
CAPES, VICTORINES,
MUFFS AND CUFFS.
Also, an elegant variety of
CHILDREN'S FURS.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
Nos. 507 and 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

FURS! FURS! FURS! FURS!
A large and handsome assortment consisting of capes, pelerines, victorines, muffs, cuffs, caps, robes and cut of every grade and style, at a great reduction on Broadway prices.
SPLENDID FRENCH MINK SETS,
HALF-CAPE, MUFF AND CUFFS FROM $12 to $15.
KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st.
N. B. All goods warranted perfect.

POLITICAL.

THIRTEENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT—TWENTY-SECOND WARD.—A new Association, called the Vigilant Improvement Association, entirely independent of the tests of any of the three great political parties, and having for its object the reduction of taxes, and the improvement of the condition of the Ward, has been formed; and in pursuance of its organization, has nominated for Alderman ADOLPHUS ANDREAS, a gentleman well known to every resident of the Ward for the last ten years. Unpledged to any principles except uncompromising hostility to all corruption in office, the course of Mr. ANDREAS will be perfectly independent, and it remains with the electors of the Ward who desire to have a capable, fearless, and honest representative in the Board of Aldermen, to vote for the nominee of this Association.

AT A MEETING OF THE COUNCIL CONvention of the Fourth Senatorial District, held at Tammany Hall, on Monday Evening, 22d inst., the following gentlemen were nominated for Councilmen:
WILLIAM WELSH,
DANIEL MAHER,
PATRICK DUFFY,
ANTHONY J. McCARTHY,
FRANCIS GILMORE,
GEORGE P. BICKFORD,
THOMAS SMITH, Chairman.
JOHN HUGHES, } Secretaries.
THOMAS McCARTHY, }

TWELFTH WARD.—OUR GLORIOUS XIIth IS already furnished with its tickets for Alderman and Councilman. But have we, in the nominations, any taxpayer, or true man for the honest, industrious and intelligent working masses of our citizens of the XIIth. This is a question! Where is our honorable, good old JUPITER Z. HESSER! Why is he not in the field. To be sure he will accept the election. Forward in the battle. To the scratch ye honest working classes, and the victory is ours. For JUPITER Z. HESSER.
MANY CITIZENS OF THE XIIth WARD.

TWENTIETH WARD.—THE MEMBERS OF the Citizens' and Tax-Payers' Association of the XXth Ward, will meet on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 23, at 7½ o'clock, at Lamartine Hall, corner 29th-st and 8th-av.
☞ Citizens and Tax Payers of the XXth Ward, favorable to the object of this Association, are invited to attend.
General WILLIAM HALL is the nominee for Alderman of this Association. EDWARD WALKER, Pres.
JOSEPH MILWARD, Sec.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.—THE CITIZENS and tax-payers of the XXIst Ward are invited to send Delegates to the Conference Committee of Delegates from the XIIth, XIXth, XXth and XXIId Wards, which meeting will take place, at the house of Mr. John Braden, corner of 34th-st. and 9th-av., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 24, at 8 o'clock.

LOST AND FOUND.

REWARD.—LOST OVERBOARD FROM THE propeller *Potomska*, while stranded at Hell Gate, on Wednesday afternoon, 10th inst., TEN BALES OF COTTON, of the following marks: (B18.) (R.) (MAT.) (WSM.) A liberal reward will be paid for the recovery of said Cotton, or any portion thereof, or for any information that will lead to its recovery, on application to the undersigned. No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st., New-York, JNO. P. PAULISON, Average Adjuster and Insurance Broker.

LOST.—A PROMISSORY NOTE DATED SEPT. 9, 1858, payable in three months, made by Jackson Orr to Henry Frederick. The undersigned will suitably reward the finder on the delivery of said note to him.
HENRY FREDERICK, No. 53 Horatio-st., New-York.

HORSES.—A FEW TAKEN TO BOARD FOR the Winter. For terms, &c., address E. J. HAND, Milburn, Essex County, N. J.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW BOOK BY DR. WAYLAND.
SERMONS TO THE CHURCHES,
By FRANCIS WAYLAND, D. D.
1 vol. 12mo. Price 85 cents.
From the New-York Examiner.
Of all the noble contributions which Dr. Wayland has made to the religious literature of the age, not one has a grander or more important design than that announced in this volume of Sermons to the Churches. The Sermons are written in the author's best style—with great plainness, but with great precision—and are designed, not for any single denomination, but for the whole Christian public. We feel confident they will commend themselves to the warm approval of every religious mind.
From the Cincinnati Christian Herald.
It grappled with living evils and errors, and will make a practical impression.
From the American Presbyterian.
This is a book truly worth printing, and worth reading. They are discourses on important topics, admirably written by a noble Christian.
From the Christian Intelligencer.
Dr. Wayland is a clear thinker, and a strong and elegant writer. His Sermons are models worthy of study.
From the Southern Presbyterian.
They are emphatically Sermons for the times. The plowshare of Christian truth and duty is driven with unrelenting hand into the festering evils of our popular Christianity, and there are some passages which should make the ears of professing Christians tingle.

MEMOIRS OF
DAVID TAPPAN STODDARD,
MISSIONARY TO THE NESTORIANS,
By JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, D. D.,
Pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle Church, New-York.
Illustrated with a beautiful Steel Portrait of Mr. Stoddard, a view of his birth place, and several scenes in and around Oroomiah.
1 vol. 12mo. Price, $1.
From the New-York Examiner.
It will rank among the most interesting and valuable of our missionary biographies, and will embalm in our literature the life and character of one who has been worthily styled "A Second Henry Martyn."
From the Congregationalist.
One hardly knows whether most to rejoice that such a life is laid open before the world for God's glory, by the fact of its premature ending, or to mourn that such talents, and culture, and consecration were not longer detained on earth for earth's poor sake.
The Rev. H. G. O. Dwight, of Constantinople, says of Mr. Stoddard:
"I can say with truth that it was never my privilege to contemplate a more perfect and complete character. His talents, natural and acquired, were varied and rare, and yet his whole deportment was unassuming and modest, and his affectionate earnestness and glowing piety won all hearts."
SHELDON, BLAKEMAN & CO., Publishers,
No. 115 Nassau-st., New-York.

ROLLO IN ROME,
BY JACOB ABBOTT.
Being Volume TEN of
ROLLO'S TOUR IN EUROPE.
Here is another of Mr. ABBOTT'S charming books for boys and girls. There is a witchery about the style which holds the young reader spell-bound to its pages.—*Zion's Herald.*
Considering the purpose of the Rollo Books, their equals cannot be named. I would ask our Sunday School Librarians to see that they have the series at once.—*Boston Trumpet and Universalist Magazine.*
CONTENTS.
THE DILIGENCE OFFICE.
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THE ARRIVAL AT ROME.
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THE VATICAN.
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VIEW OF THE LOWER CORRIDORS.
ASCENT TO THE CAPITOL.
STATUE OF THE GLADIATOR.
INTERIOR OF THE PANTHEON.
THE COLISEUM BY TORCHLIGHT.
SERIES NOW COMPLETE, VIZ:
Rollo on the Atlantic.
Rollo in Paris.
Rollo in Switzerland.
Rollo in London.
Rollo on the Rhine.
Rollo in Scotland.
Rollo in Geneva.
Rollo in Holland.
Rollo in Naples.
Rollo in Rome.
Price per Volume, Fifty Cents.
Volumes sold separately, or the ten in a beautiful box.
PUBLISHED THIS DAY BY
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PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MASONIC.—THE MEMBERS OF PALESTINE Lodge No. 204 F. and A. M., are hereby notified to meet at their rooms, No. 207 Bowery, on TUESDAY, Nov. 23, at 12 o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late Brother, Edward C. Green. By order of
H. R. JACKSON, W. M.
C. W. OTTIWELL, Secretary.

THE MEMBERS OF THE OLD GUARD—NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT—Will please meet at the Hone House TO-NIGHT, at 7 o'clock, to proceed in a body to the Brandreth House, to escort our guests to the banquet. By order.
JAS. L. MILLER, President.

NOTICE.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION will hold their semi-monthly meeting on THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, in their room, Clinton Hall. The public are invited to attend. RICHARD WARREN, President.
F. BONNEAU, Jr., Recording Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.—The annual election of the Board of Trustees will take place at the rooms of the Institute on TUESDAY, Dec. 21, at 7½ P. M. By order,
R. M. HUNT, Secretary.

MUSICAL BOXES.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE a very large and well-selected assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, expressly manufactured for them, by the best makers of Switzerland.
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Importers of Watches and Musical Boxes,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs,
New-York.
Musical Boxes repaired.

BROOKLYN ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.—This Association is now organized for the business of the coming Winter. Visitors will soon commence their collections. Universal lack of employment will compel large numbers to seek relief through this Institution, which can be met only by liberal subscriptions. The severe weather of last week multiplied the applications for relief more than four-fold. Especial request is made for second-hand garments either for men, women or children, also comforters, shirts, &c. Many families have articles of the above description now useless in their houses, which would be of inestimable value to some poor sufferer. Donations may be sent to the President, Geo. Hall, No. 37 Livingston-st.; Stephen Crowell, No. 345 Fulton-st.; or to the office of the Association, No. 88 Hicks st. Parcels will be sent for by notifying the General Agent. Immediate donations are solicited, as the treasury is empty.
GEO. HALL, President.
LUTHER EAMES, Gen. Agent, No. 88 Hicks-st.

FIVE POINTS MISSION.—THE LADIES AND Missionaries of the Five Points Mission, site of the Old Brewery, return thanks to their numerous friends who have contributed so liberally to their ninth annual Thanksgiving Festival. They are especially grateful to the dealers of Washington, Fulton and Tompkins Markets, the merchants of Washington-st. and vicinity, the proprietors of the principal hotels and many private families. Much credit is due to Messrs. Mecabe, Idell, Stewart, Martin, Leach, Helfrich, Blood and Otis, of Washington Market, and Mr. Anderson and others of Fulton Market, who kindly volunteered their services in securing contributions. They would also acknowledge the kindness of Messrs. D. L. Young, Wells, Butterfield & Co., Carey & Richardson, who furnished wagons for collecting provisions. Particular acknowledgments of contributions and contributors will be made in the next annual report.
A. K. SANFORD,
Missionary and Superintendent.

JOHN WRIGHT & CO., NO. 33 PARK-ROW, will purchase stocks of goods or merchandise, and pay in cash and Western real estate.

INSTRUCTION

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CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH School, No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 6. TERMS—Preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years of age $60 a year; junior for boys from 8 to 10, $80; English, $100; classical from $125 to $150. No extra charges. The French language taught in all four departments. The pupil, as far as possible, learns his lessons in school. Eight assistant teachers and a teacher of gymnastics. Circulars at No. 156 2d-av., at Randolph's, No. 663 Broadway, and at School.
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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—La Nozze de Figaro.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Ravels.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—The Dumb Belle.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Blue and Cherry—Going to the Bad.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Lady of Lyons—Wandering Boys—Don Juan.

BOWERY THEATRE—Uncle Tom's Cabin—Wizard Skiff—Magic Barrel.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Thiodon's Theatre of Art—Dr. Valentine—Indian Giant.

MINSTREL HALL—Campbell Minstrels—Ethiopian Entertainments.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

PALACE GARDEN—Nixon & Kemp's Grand Equestria.

FLORENTINE GALLERY—Classical Statuetic Paintings.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Banvard's Destruction of Jerusalem.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad.....6½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....6½ A.M. and 1½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P.M.

The Overland Mail for California, leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A.M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A.M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The mails by the *Asia*, hence for Liverpool to-morrow, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 9½ o'clock.

The mails by the *Vanderbilt*, hence for Southampton, on Saturday, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ o'clock of that day.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Two steamers are now about due with later European news—the *City of Baltimore* at this port, from Liverpool on the 10th, and the *Prince Albert* at St. Johns, N. F., from Galway on the 11th.

By the Overland Mail, at St. Louis, we receive later news from all points on the Pacific. The dates from Victoria, to Oct. 18, bring more favorable accounts from the Fraser's River gold mines. New diggings had been discovered, miners were going up the country, and 900 ounces of gold dust had arrived at Victoria by express. Freights had advanced from $40 to $60 per ton. The shipments of gold from Victoria, from Aug. 4 to Oct. 12, were $92,000. The navigation of Fraser's River had been thrown open. Dates from Oregon are to Oct 16, but there is nothing new about the Indian difficulties. The news from California is unimportant. A stampede among the camels in Lieut. Beale's expedition had resulted in the loss of of six of those animals.

It is believed by General Walker's friends in Washington that he is already on his way to Nicaragua. While the discussion has been proceeding at Mobile relative to the question of clearance, they are confident he has left a smaller Southern port with 500 of his "emigrants." A rumor also prevails in Washington that Judge Campbell, at present in Mobile, has pronounced the expedition a lawful one. As no notice has been published of Walker's arrival in Mobile, there is some color for the former suspicion.

An accident similar to that which occurred recently in this City to the new State Arsenal, though accompanied, unfortunately, with more serious results, took place yesterday at Waterbury, Conn. A heavy iron truss roof, which was being put on the large rolling mills of Brown & Brothers, fell in, killing one man and injuring four others badly.

The Board of Aldermen held a regular meeting last evening. The Board accepted a portrait of Gen. Bolivar, presented to the City by the Commissioners from Venezuela and passed resolutions thanking them and directing that the picture be hung in the Governor's room. Appropriate resolutions were adopted with regard to the death of Alderman Healy. The resolutions previously presented by Alderman Boole, granting permission to the Hudson River Railroad Company to run small cars below Fifty-third-street, provided they lay grooved rails in place of those now used by them in the City, and cease to use steam below Fifty-third-street, were adopted.

The Board of Councilmen could not get a quorum last evening, and adjourned until to-day.

Cornelius V. Anderson, having declined a renomination for Governor of the Almshouse, in consequence of protracted ill health, a special meeting of the Republican City Convention was held last evening at No. 618 Broadway, to nominate a candidate in his place. The delegations from the different Wards were fully represented, and great interest was manifested in the proceedings, a nomination being understood to be tantamount to an election. The Convention sat until a late hour, and on the sixth ballot nominated Mr. Charles Brueninghausen, the vote standing for Brueninghausen, 57; B. F. Manierre, 50; Scattering, 1.

A discussion on the merits of the street-sweeping machines, which in the end was strongly spiced with personalities, sprang up yesterday in the course of the investigation before the Senate Sanitary Committee, between Messrs. Smith and Downing, the former the inventor of the machines, the latter the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection.

The examination of Mr. J. R. Taylor, for alleged frauds, connected with the grading of Fifty-Fourth-street, which was to have commenced in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, was postponed till to-day. Also, to-day, the case of Fernando Wood, and others, will be called up; the prosecution, in order to bring the whole subject regularly before the Court of Appeals, having decided to try the merits upon the first count; the second count of the indictment having been quashed by Judge Mullen in this Court.

A fire occurred at 9 o'clock yesterday morning in the drug-store of L. Gail, No. 197 William-street, caused by carelessness in permitting a porter to draw some spirits of nitre from a cask while holding a lighted candle in his hand. The piece of recklessness may cost the porter his life. The total damage by the fire to the various occupants of the building is about $5,000, all of which is covered by insurance. One man jumped from a second-story window, fracturing his leg, and four workmen escaped from the fourth floor by letting themselves down by the iron shutters.

Dr. Gaillardet, who was convicted some three weeks since of a felonious assault upon Mr. Cranston, proprietor of the New-York Hotel, and who was to have been sentenced on Saturday last, made his escape from Officer Baker, who had him in charge, and has not been recaptured as yet. The officer is charged with culpability, and the matter will undergo an investigation before the Police Commissioners.

Yesterday, 1,500 bales Cotton changed hands at full prices. Flour and Wheat were heavy. Corn was quoted higher. Provisions were moderately dealt in. Coffee, Sugars and Rice were more sought after. Other branches of trade presented no really new feature.

A Mysterious Disappearance.—Our Kansas correspondent informs us that the Free-State Party in that Territory has suddenly disappeared. A Convention recently held to take steps for admission as a Free State, and to arrange for future political movements, was very thinly attended and finally adjourned without doing anything at all. This result is due partly to the conviction that the contest is over and that Kansas can never be anything but a Free State, and partly to the desire of the people of Kansas to attend somewhat to their own affairs. They are all very actively engaged in cultivating their farms, buildings houses and barns, and making themselves generally comfortable. We trust they will be abundantly successful.

Our Judges and Governors.

The way of transgressors in this State of New-York is certainly rather hard. It is not easy to decide whether our Clemency in the type presented by Governor King, or our Justice in the form of Judge Russell's decisions, does most to make those sin who never sinned before, and those who once have sinned still sin the more. With either the Judge or the Governor our MacHeaths might contrive to be happy, were "t'other dear charmer away." If every man could be sure either that the Governor would always pardon, or that the Judge would always condemn, it would be easy either to embrace or to abandon the career of crime. As it is, we lay upon weak human nature a burden too heavy for it to bear. We so multiply the chances of final escape from punishment as to make every scamp and simpleton among us quite secure in taking to evil courses; and then come down upon the public, from time to time, with sudden *douches* of exemplary chastisement, so unexpected and emphatic, that they can hardly fail to seem extravagant to everybody, and to inspire in the victims of them a special and vivid sense of partiality and injustice. Between the Scylla at Albany and the Charybdis at the City Court, the course of law runs no smoother than the course of true love.

Nor is this all. Our Epicurean Governor is not always Epicurean, our Stoic Judge not always Stoic. The Rhadamanthus who to-day sends a wretched Irishman to pass his life in prison for the robbery of a few coins, to-morrow suspends judgment in the case of a woman guilty of extensive thefts, and considerately orders her to leave the State, adding thus, of his own motion, the penalty of banishment to the punishments provided by the law, and converting all the rest of the Union into a magnificent Botany Bay for the Empire State. To call such an administration of justice a "system," is a senseless misuse of language. It induces a state of things as fatal to the character of the people as to the public security. It practically supplants the machinery of the law by that rudest backwoods form of justice in which half-a-dozen men are commissioned to deal with offenders according to their own notions. It has given us "Regulators" instead of a government, and turned us over, to all intents and purposes, into the keeping of Judge Lynch. The London convict breaking stones in Portland harbor—the Parisian *forçat* clanking his chains in the *bagnio* of Brest—cannot complain that the law ever helped him to such congenial quarters by the deceitful vacillation of its own officers. When he took to the centre-bit or the highway, he knew the risks he ran, and he felt the grasp of a destiny long foreseen in the first touch of the policeman's hand upon his shoulder. He may blaspheme the law as his enemy; he can never accuse the law as his accomplice.

But the case is changed when the man who thinks of picking his neighbor's pocket or his neighbor's locks can recall a long list of other men who have dared as much and been discovered, only to be let off with the fright and vexation of a trial and the shame of a sentence. "Why should I fare worse," he reasons, "than Tom, and Dick, and Harry, who have tried the same game before me?" He makes the attempt, is arrested, brought before the City Judge, and, being a fellow of less family pretension than Shakespeare's *Autolycus*, and of less political importance than an Ex-President, is forthwith sentenced to forty years' imprisonment. Naturally enough, he raves and rages at the injustice of his Judge, curses his stars and not his sin, regards himself as the victim of society, and after his whole moral nature has been thoroughly soured, and every bad instinct in him made ten times worse than it ever was before, he is whisked out of prison some fine morning by the "Executive clemency," and turned loose upon the world, to forget in a single day the grace of his pardon, and to remember for his lifetime the cruelty of his condemnation. A better plan for breeding hardened offenders could not, we think, be easily devised. In Geneva they manufacture watches tempered for all climates after very much the same fashion. The works of the watch are exposed alternately to the severest heat and to icy cold, till they are supposed to have acquired a temper perfectly tolerant alike of the tropics and the arctic circle—an action not to be deranged by the sunshine of the Brazils or by the snows of Siberia. In like manner we may be sure that the criminal who has passed through a sentence of Judge Russell and a pardon of Governor King, is no longer to be affected either by the truculency or the tenderness of the law. He will go on doing what is right in his own eyes to the end of his days, and everybody who comes in contact with him will expiate his double debt to our Judge who likes to play the Governor, and our Governor who likes to play the Judge.

We make no issue, be it observed, of motives or character with our functionaries judicial and gubernatorial. We criticise the character and the consequences only, not the causes, of their dealings with our criminal population. And we should find it hard to exaggerate the mischief that such dealings with such a population are morally certain to bring to pass. Spasmodic justice would be the worst thing in the world for any State, if spasmodic mercy were not still worse. Consider for a moment the practical working of our present arrangements, or disarrangements, as they may more properly be termed. But ten days ago the City was pained and shocked by the execution of a lad, who had perpetrated a flagrant outrage in the open street and upon a peaceable citizen, an outrage conceived in drunkenness and resulting in murder. The hideous consciousness that at high noon in the midst of so many living breathing thousands of human beings, this boy was quietly, coldly, deliberately being put to death, was borne by us all as a necessary tribute to the law. For the good we hoped might come of it, we looked not to the mere blind terror it should inspire as an isolated fact, but to the assurance which we took it to afford that the behests of the law, be they what they might, were about to be rigorously enforced. This assurance, and only this, as all wise men know, can at all avail really and seriously to interfere with the progress of crime. Did the execution of Rogers write this assurance upon the hearts of his fellows, or of the hundreds worse than he who range our streets and avenues? Was it suffered so to do? Before a week had closed upon the tragedy of this boy's shameful death, the Governor who had so sternly refused his pardon to the tears and prayers of his family—to the arguments and petitions of philanthropical volunteers—discharged from prison, at the end of his first year's confinement, a man convicted of a crime far more brutal and willful, at least, than the crime of Rogers. And now mark the sequel. The ink is not well dry upon the pardon of one ruffianly violator of female chastity, before one of our City avenues is made the scene of a similar outrage, perpetrated by half-a-dozen wretches of the class to which Rogers was wrongfully alleged to belong, and with circumstances of atrocious cruelty. The criminals in this case either have been, or are likely to be, seized by the law. They are young, as young as the tender innocents were who only a year ago accomplished another, and, if possible, more revolting deed of the same kind in another quarter of the City. Like those infants, they will probably be acquitted by a jury convinced of their guilt, but melted to compassion by their youth. Or if they should fare less easily at the bar of justice, with what appearance of consistency will our amiable Chief Magistrate be able to overlook their pitiable case? There is a limit, doubtless, to Executive clemency, which may one day be reached. Rape and murder, beginning in Greenwich-street, have only made their way as yet to the outlying frontiers of the upper City. From Avenue A on the one side, and Sixth-avenue on the other, to the prosperous homes that are crowded along our streets in the vicinity of Broadway and Fourteenth-street, there is some space yet to be traversed. When these precincts begin to be invaded, perhaps the Governor of New-York will begin to reflect that the awful power lodged in his hands of arming or disarming the Sovereign Law is not to be wielded at the dictates of impulse or emotion only. Meanwhile our lives, and the honor of our wives and children must be left, we suppose, to the keeping of our Venetian police, and our thrice Venetian Judge. We imagine ourselves to be living under a constitution—but it is a constitution supported on revolvers, and expounded on the rotatory principle of those ingenious weapons.

The English Treaty with China.

The instructions with which Lord Elgin left England, were founded upon a draft furnished to the Earl of Clarendon by a Committee of merchants engaged in the trade of China. Not satisfied with this mercantile brief from home, the Commissioner no sooner reached Hong Kong than he addressed a circular to all the British merchants in the Chinese ports, inviting suggestions touching the contents of the forthcoming treaty. The treaty was formed from these hints; a fact accounting for several peculiarities well meriting closer attention than they have received. The instrument indeed smells of the warehouse. All indications of statesmanlike provision for remote contingencies are wanting. It is just such an agreement as ought to be celebrated between a nation of shop-keepers on the one hand, and a nation of toy-makers and tea-planters on the other. Its prescience reaches no further than the constant needs of the market; and its provision against political changes, and against the prostration of that industry upon which all foreign traffic is dependent, extends only to a single stipulation for the repression of piracy. What is most exceptionable, the very terms of the commercial bargain it solemnizes are big with mischief to the existing Chinese system, precipitating a crisis in the affairs of the Empire which the Russian Conventions could only have brought about in the distant future.

Upon the mere outline furnished by the British Foreign Office, which, until the publication of the entire treaty in the Times of yesterday, was all there was to judge by, we were not at liberty to base any conclusive opinion. For this caution there is no longer any reason. The text corroborates all the outlines of the epitome, and forbids a doubt that in securing everything for the immediate advantage of trade, England has left little or nothing for the native mercantile population, has struck a fatal blow at the revenues by which the Chinese Government is nourished, and without which the suppression of the revolts in the Southern Provinces and along the Yang-tse, the extinction of piracy and smuggling, and the defence of the western and northwestern frontiers against Russian encroachments, become impossibilities. To these disastrous results, there are various provisions in the instrument more or less directly subsidiary. Passing by the establishment of a British Embassy at Pekin, the presence of which, attended as it will inevitably be with that dictatorial and overbearing temper which uniformly characterizes British intercourse with nations uncivilized or impotent, we need only refer to the clauses relative to tonnage duties, the reduction of the tariffs, and the regulation of the internal transit tolls, as so many direct advantages over native enterprise and industry assigned to foreigners. They will render the Consular establishments of the open ports very nearly absolute in the control of the shipping and mercantile interests of the country. Freed from the present restrictive system, the foreign bottom has but to pay trifling tonnage dues thrice a year to compete with the slow, costly, overtaxed native junk, which now exclusively navigates the Yang-tse, and enjoys nineteen-twentieths of the coastwise traffic. The purpose of Lord Elgin's treaty, a purpose dictated by his commercial advisers, was to transfer this enormous business to European shipping, thus at one stroke robbing the Chinese exchequer of a valuable source of income, and leaving a vast body of the Chinese population to perish of starvation, and an enormous Chinese tonnage to rot unemployed.

The effect of the diminished tariffs is easily anticipated. But the most serious result will flow from the new internal transit system. Hitherto the merchant carrying the home products to the markets on the coast, or bearing back the fruits of his barter to the inland bazaars, has been met at every turn by the exciseman demanding some tribute to the Imperial Treasury. Again and again, in the course of a journey of a hundred miles, has he had to encounter the toll-gatherer, whose exactions, it is true, seldom reached in any very notable amount the supposed destination, but yet, over so wide an area as the Chinese Empire, equal in size to the whole of Europe, could hardly fail to form an important part of the Imperial revenue. So far as the native merchant is concerned, the evil remains in full force. But the treaty, in giving the foreigners free access, under a Consular certificate, to every part of China, with immunity for his baggage from any tax, and with only a nominal per-centage should he make a native merchant his medium of transportation, tends to cast the whole of this inland carrying trade into the hands of the foreigner, thus throwing out of employment another large industrial interest, and depriving the Imperial finances of another important resource. And, incident to this free-run of the Empire is another evil, of yet greater activity, though not of a commercial or monetary character. Anterior to the Manchoo dynasty, China was as open as England to the passage of the barbarian. In the new impulse to European trade given by the movement of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries, the influx of foreigners largely increased, and it was found that they introduced ideas and habits inconsistent with the preservation of that simple social condition, on the existence of which the patriarchal rule of the Empire is dependent. To prevent this demoralization the non-intercourse restrictions were decreed, and for three centuries the interior of China has remained a mystery. The drift of European diplomacy at Nankin and Tien-tsin has been to break down this exclusiveness. In the introduction of opium, the system has been simply evaded. Along the coast, however, wherever the Chinaman has come in contact with the European, the rapid progress of demoralization has been these last fifteen years shockingly manifest, and there the paternal influence of the imperial rule, on the maintenance of which the permanent prosperity of foreign trade is contingent, has rapidly declined. The best authorities assure us that the same evil will be extended over the whole country, by the unrestrained admission of Europeans, a conviction there is every reason to receive. Indeed, in holding out so long as they did against this demand of Lord Elgin, the Chinese negotiators predicted the ruin that would follow its concession, and were not listened to. Add to these elements of decay the abolition of all the restraints contained in the treaty supplementary to that of Nankin, upon the opium importations, and it must be admitted that in opening China to the world, the English treaty has most effectually insured the dissolution of the Government, the disintegration of the people, and the prostration of that agricultural and manufacturing industry which alone gives value to Chinese commerce. Taken together with Russian acquisitions of the soil, the partition of China may be said to have fairly begun. Under the new consular system, the coast will be as substantially in foreign hands as the waters of the Amoor.

While it would be the merest affectation of magnanimity to refuse to share in the fruits of the British treaty, it is a source of satisfaction to know that they are not fruits of our own growing. Mr. Reed dealt with the Chinese as the envoy of a friendly power, recognizing the right and the wisdom of such reservations on the part of that people as would insure the endurance of their institutions. His demands were reconcilable with, if not directly tributary to, the welfare of the actual dynasty, and certainly consistent with an indefinite development of Chinese industry and trade. Lord Elgin's exactions point to a momentary expansion of trade, to be followed by an accelerated decline of all the elements of Chinese prosperity, and of the commerce it was the object of his diplomacy to appropriate. If there were reason to suspect any motive for his policy lying deeper than the suggestions of the counting-room, we might, perhaps, look for it in a rooted jealousy of Russian influence, and a determination to spoil the new commercial and territorial acquisitions of that power, by any counter-diplomacy however reckless.

The President and the Fillibusters.

The city of Mobile must be at this moment a particularly agreeable residence. It is in a manner occupied by the advanced guard of the grand army of liberation intended to throw open the fertile dominions of Nicaragua to the expanding energies of the Anglo-Saxon race, and to carry those great institutions, the bowie-knife, the quid, the julep and the game of brag into the hitherto lifeless plains of the American Isthmus. The sudden accession to their numbers of so many stirring, high-minded and enthusiastic devotees, must have gladdened the hearts of the cotton-dealing myriads of the capital of Alabama. One envies them the renovating influences of so close a contact with the elect spirits of the land in which we live, and in which, if we will but keep our minds cleared of peculiar notions, we may freely move and have our being. And it is very natural to suspect that the people of Mobile are at the bottom of the endeavors which the President is making to prevent the departure from our shores of the Central-American Cromwell and his Puritan followers. The Alabamians are laying their little hospitable plot to keep William Walker and his men among themselves. They love Nicaragua well, but Alabama more, and they cannot be blamed therefor. Charity begins at home whenever it begins well, and Mobile is doing good to herself in detaining or in causing to be detained these noble crusaders. We think it probable that the true art and mystery of gin-slings, faro-boxing, and various other fabrications and manipulations incident to an advanced civilization, might be lost from among us, if the army now at Mobile should be suffered to melt away over the soft Southern sea into the tropical wildernesses to which its leader turns with so true and fond a gaze. But the President may also have needed no impulse from Mobile in this matter. He knows that mischief is on the path of his adventurous fellow-countrymen. He has made full conventions with England and France for keeping them out of harm's way. Let him be commended for doing his duty then in the premises, no matter at whose suggestion or instigation. By his present course he demonstrates what did truly need some such demonstration, that his Government sometimes knows what it means when it undertakes to do any particular thing, and that it is sometimes capable of carrying out the laws of which it has assumed the execution. In a general way, and at any time, this demonstration would be of vast use to the national character. A single act of loyalty on the part of a great nation, is equal in influential value to a fleet of line-of-battle ships. But at this particular juncture the President's course at Mobile is especially important. We are on the eve of very serious developments in the direction of Mexico, and it is of the highest consequence to the success of our action in that direction that we should utterly repudiate and disown in the most formal manner all the petty outbreaks of individual and impertinent lawlessness by which our diplomacy has been pestered, and our national character blackened during the last few years. The day of national action is at hand, and in the presence of the American Government, assuming its national position of the protector of Order, Justice and Peace in the Western Continent, no paltry ruffianism, masked as enterprise and philanthrophy, must be suffered to lift its noisy head. If we are to impose respect upon Europe, we can do so only by showing ourselves equal to the self-respect which is implied in the execution of our own laws, and the enforcement of our own authority within our national domain.

Our Utah Brethren.—Our Utah correspondent brings to light a very edifying piece of testimony concerning the boasted devotion of the Mormons to the institutions of their beloved country. It seems that as long ago as in 1847, a memorial was presented to Queen Victory, under the advice of Elders Hyde, Pratt and Taylor, praying her to take immediate measures to establish British settlements on the Pacific coast, as a counterbalance to the advancing influence of the United States. During the recent war these men thought it particularly hard that they, whose patriotism had never been doubted, should be coerced into obeying the laws which they had openly disregarded.

Equitable Satisfactory.—We expressed some curiosity a few days since to know *why* our Government was to incur the expense of sending Gen. Paez back to Venezuela in a national vessel. The *Union* enlightens us. It condescends to state that Venezuela is on the route to Paraguay, and that the "heart had much more to do with this act of courtesy than the head." We have no doubt of it. The head, certainly, can have had very little concern with it;—and we are a little curious to know whose "heart" has palpitated in this extraordinary and rather unconstitutional manner. Can it be that the President is in love?

Escape of Dr. Gaillardet—A Vigilant or Corrupt Official.

Our readers will remember that some few weeks ago, Dr. Gaillardet was convicted, in the Court of Sessions, before Recorder Barnard, of a felonious and very aggravated assault upon Mr. Hiram Cranston, of the New-York Hotel. Application was made to Judge Ingraham for a stay of proceedings, in order to obtain a new trial, but this was refused, and Dr. G. was remanded to the City Prison under charge of officer Edward O. Baker, to await his sentence. Why he has not sooner received it, possibly the District-Attorney can explain. But on Saturday last he was sent for, as Officer Baker alleges, by the clerk of the Court, and at 10 o'clock he was taken thither. Finding, however, that it was not the day for sentencing prisoners convicted before the Recorder, he was remanded. He requested the officer to take him first to his office in Twelfth-street. They accordingly got into a carriage and drove up town, going first to a restaurant in Fourth-avenue, where the Doctor ordered dinner for 5 o'clock. They went next to his office, thence to a drug store in Broadway, and afterwards to a milliner's establishment, where the Doctor stayed some time. These various journeyings consumed the time until nearly 5, when they returned to the restaurant in Fourth-avenue, and sat down with four French friends of Dr. G. to dinner. After eating and drinking for *five hours*, the Doctor withdrew a few moments, not taking his hat, however, and thus leading the innocent and unsuspecting officer to suppose that he intended to return. But he did not do so, and after waiting an hour or two, Officer Baker went home. So confident was he of the Doctor's return, that he did not report his disappearance to any body until yesterday afternoon, nearly *two days* after his departure, when he mentioned it to the Assistant District-Attorney! As a matter of course, no tidings have yet been received of the fugitive.

There can be no doubt, judging from the circumstances of the case, that the escape was carefully planned, and that Officer Baker was either a party to it, or else the stupidest dolt that ever undertook watchman's duty since the days of Dogberry. The officer himself acknowledges, what has long been generally known, that it has been customary to allow prisoners who could afford the luxury the freedom of the City, for a consideration,—the officer going with them to visit their friends, call at restaurants and houses of ill-fame, and afford them such other facilities for amusement as they might desire. In this case it is not certain by any means that Gaillardet was sent for by anybody, or that he was expected in Court. We are informed on good authority that Mr. Cranston had been solicited not to press the matter any further against him, and had been told that his discharge could easily be managed if he would only consent to remain quiet. It was also stated that $10,000 could and would be raised at an hour's notice to secure his release.

Whether Officer Baker was intoxicated, drugged or otherwise disabled at the dinner, we are not aware. He pretends to have been merely disappointed that the Doctor did not return—especially as he had left his hat! Baker has been connected with the department some ten or fifteen years, and is attached, we believe, to the Court of Sessions under the immediate supervision of Judge Russell, who will feel it his duty, the public will not doubt, to institute a very rigid inquiry into all the circumstances of the transaction. Where Gaillardet has gone, is, of course, uncertain. If any proper vigilance is exercised, it is impossible that he should finally escape. He is still under $8,000 bonds to appear in the civil suit commenced against him for the same offence—his bondsmen being Messrs. Masseras, de Bergh and Fellows. Mr. Cranston had expressed his willingness after his trial and conviction to have this civil suit discontinued, but his counsel, Judge Whiting, thought it would be safer to await his punishment as well as conviction. His escape is evidently the result of a conspiracy to defeat the ends of justice, and we should be very glad to see steps taken to detect the parties to it.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—Mozart's celebrated opera of the "Nozze di Figaro" will be produced here to-night for the first time in this country. Great care has been bestowed on the rehearsals. Mlle. Piccolomini and Herr Formes sustain the principal parts.

Musical.—Mason and Thomas' *Matinées* commence to-day (Dodworth's Hall) at 2 o'clock. In the evening at the same place, Arthur Napoleon, the young Portuguese pianist, gives his first *soirée*.

Broadway Theatre.—Mr. Eddy, the energetic and capable manager of this popular place of amusement, presented us with a new artist last night in the person of Mr. Barry Sullivan, a gentleman who enjoys a very enviable position in English criticism. Shakespeare's tragedy of "Hamlet" was produced for the occasion carefully as regards scenery, not quite so carefully as regards cast. Mr. Eddy's company is in some particulars a good one, but it is weighted with a vast number of nobodies, who retard rather than assist the action of piece—a very serious objection when urged in connection with a Shakesperian play. The little that was done respectably by the company fell to the share of Mme. Ponisi, a sterling actress of a peculiar style and always painstaking in whatever she essays.

Mr. Barry Sullivan is a student actor. His impersonation of the Danish Prince is characterized by thoughtful rhetoric rather than by impassioned histrionicism. Without the physique to be demonstrative he seems also to be without the inclination. His delivery is clear, easy of comprehension, and evidently well studied. It is to an extent unconventional; we missed many a well-remembered point that other eminent tragedians never fail to nose out where they want the audience to discharge a volley of applause. Mr. Sullivan never shouts, and rarely exceeds the suggestive intonation of a thoughtful man. His performance in its intellectual bearings is delicate. In what pertains to the professional illumination of the text, Mr. Sullivan is as stereotyped as the rest. That wonderful combination of sciatica and senility which constitutes a stage walk he has to perfection. A remote wretchedness hangs loftily on his brows, even in moments of playfulness, and he is never quite himself until the curtain comes down. We do not wish it to be understood that these characteristics are unpleasantly prominent in Mr. Sullivan. They exist, and to our mind are the blemishes on a performance in other respects singularly free from mannerism. We may remark in passing that many of the gentleman's attitudes—when unrestrained by stage tradition—are singularly graceful. Estimating Mr. Sullivan's powers from an arduous play, in which he received but questionable support from the company, we should say that he is fully entitled to the consideration of the public. He is, unquestionably, an actor of merit.

Niblo's Garden.—The perpetually "wonderful" Ravels commenced a short farewell engagement at this house last evening—to last four weeks. The theatre was crowded, and the performances passed off to the delight of every one present. We have never seen Gabriel Ravel to greater advantage. He was, if possible, more active and humorous than ever.

Senate Sanitary Committee.

DISCUSSION ON STREET CLEANING AND STREET-SWEEPING MACHINES.

Mayors Tiemann and Wood did not appear before the Committee yesterday afternoon. Some rather spicy proceedings, not put down in the programme, was substituted for the interesting statements these gentlemen were expected to make. Mr. Downing, Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, was present and before the formal opening of the session of the Committee, attempted to badger and browbeat Drs. Griscom and McNulty.

On Senator Ely's taking the chair, Mr. Downing requested the Committee to name some day when they would visit the offices of the Department of Sanitary Inspection, and of Street Cleaning. He wished to submit some statistics to them which would prove the falsity of an article which appeared in the Times of Saturday. Some statements made in the course of that article were derogatory, as he said, to his character as a man, and he was unwilling they should pass unrefuted. The publication of such an article at this stage of the proceedings was unfair. Turning to Dr. Griscom, he inquired whether he was the author of the article in question. Dr. G. denied all knowledge of the source whence it originated.

This matter having been disposed of, Mr. Smith, the inventor of the street-sweeping machines, asked the Senators composing the Committee to name a day when it would be convenient for them to witness the operation of his machines on cobble-stone pavements. He would clean any street in the Sixth Ward the gentlemen would name.

Mr. Downing asked if he might be notified of the

Steps when the trial would take place. On a number of occasions he had waited an hour or more for Mr. Downing to keep an appointment he had made to put his machines in operation on the cobble stones, and on each occasion had failed of seeing them set to work. Mr. Smith replied that Mr. Downing was the one who had failed to keep appointments, and charged him with throwing obstacles in his way. Mr. Downing then stated that Mr. Smith should name some specific street he would undertake to clean. Mr. Smith refused to do so, and, when urged to give his reasons, said that he feared Mr. Downing would dump dirt in the street, purposely to obstruct the machines. This remark at first seemed to take Mr. D. aback, but indignantly denied any such intention, and affirmed that the reason Mr. S. would not name any streets was, that when the time came for the trial he wished to go into some street which the regular street-sweepers had just cleaned. The Sixth Ward, which Mr. S. had named, was in tolerable condition now. Mr. S. said that he would substitute the Fifth, and offer, by way of testing the utility of the machines as opposed to manual labor, he would make the following offer: An even number of Wards, say five or six, should be taken and divided, as to give to each an equal number to Mr. D. and himself. Lots should be drawn for which each should undertake to clean, and, if he did not do his part of the work one-third cheaper and five times as well as Mr. D. did his, he would agree to forfeit $5,000. Mr. S. proceeded to say that Mr. Downing had not performed his duties according to law; that the statutes required him to clean the streets twice per week. Mr. D. charged Mr. S. with deliberate falsehood and an attempt to deceive the Committee. If he did not prove him guilty of what he asserted he would forfeit $1,000. He read from the proceedings of the Common Council to show that it was only his duty to keep the streets clean. No specific time is named for sweeping them. Mr. S. acknowledged that he was in error. Mr. D. reiterated the charge of deliberate falsehood, and said further that the criminal records of the City would show Mr. Smith's character was not such as it should be. He and his machines were both humbugs. Mr. S. replied that he did not come before the Committee to answer to charges against his character. Statements affecting him personally he would not now notice. All he asked was that the Committee should investigate the utility of his machines. Finally, he designated Walker, Franklin and White, as the streets where he would try his machines, and named Friday, at 3 o'clock P. M., as the time. Mr. Downing said that these streets all had a descending grade, and that they were easily cleaned on account of the small number of vehicles passing through them. Mr. Smith consented to start in Walker-street and take any other street the Committee would designate. The streets in the neighborhood of Washington Market he objected to because his machines were not intended to dig potatoes. Some desultory conversation followed and the matter was dropped, with the understanding that the trial should come off at the time and place above named.

Messrs. Mottam & Burke presented the details of their plan for receiving reservoirs at the end of sewers, of which mention has already been made. The Committee regarded it very favorably. Mayors Tiemann and Wood, and Engineer Viele, have been invited to appear next Monday.

THE SABINE'S PERIL.

Graphic Description of the Storm and Peril of the Sabine.

Bermuda, Tuesday, Nov. 2, 1858.

You will learn of our mishap by the telegraph long before you receive this letter. We were six nights and five days in a cyclone, or circular hurricane, corresponding to the typhoon of the Indian Ocean—save that they only blow with violence for from 3 to 6 hours, and ours only abated 5 hours at one time, and 3 at another during 140 hours! The *fortissimi crescendoes* were of 21 and 26 hours respectively, and we were blown on our beam-ends by the force of the highest *point d'orgue* for 4½ hours, during which we had five small but tough storm stay-sails carried away, and both tiers of guns and our lee hammock rails (like gunwales of a boat) buried in the water. You may conceive the power of the blast which could hold thus in the water (under a table-cloth and two napkins for all sail) at an angle of not more than 40°, a vessel of war with her armament, 2,500 tons burden, drawing 23 feet, and having 22 feet from the copper to the hammock rails out of water!

In the height of the gale our tiller irons parted, and it needed nerve, coolness and great nautical skill to rig on the gun-deck an iron tiller (like that of any coaster) in the Commodore's cabin with tackles, &c., to "lay her to" by. The Commodore was on the quarter-deck during the worst 4 hours. Captain Adams directed the manœuvres, and the officers executed every order with the calmness of a religious ceremony. The barometer had fallen from 30.15 to 28.54, and would not rise. The starboard boats were torn away, and oaken davits, which refused to break, torn into threads by the lashing of the waves. We shipped a sea over our bows which put 13 men into hospital with fractures, which tore the heart out of the foretopmast staysail—a small triangular storm-sail half way between the foretop and the bowsprit—which flattened down like a wet bandbox, a strong oaken chest on the forecastle, and carried from the foremast aft to the mizzen-mast, our anchor stopper, (iron,) weighing 140 pounds. The hatches were all battened down with tarpaulin, and slabs nailed around the edges. Now conceive the ship in this position at 11 A. M., Monday, (25th,) after 3½ days of hurricane, the wind howling like ten thousand discordant demons without a *capel meister*, the water frothing and hissing around us like the pool immediately beneath Niagara Falls, the deck at an angle of 45°, hatches battened down, fires put out, tons of water rushing through the closed gun-ports at every lurch, and then imagine an officer coolly entering the Commodore's cabin, where I was chatting with him, and touching his hat, making the following observation, "Commodore, Captain Adams desired me to tell you that the *tiller has worked loose in the ward-room*, and they are trying to right it."

The next moment, thump, thump, thump; the rudder was loose, and we at the mercy of the water-mountains. Fortunately the spanker had been lashed in the lee mizzen rigging—tied inch by inch to the inside of the shrouds—which kept her head to wind and out of the trough of the sea.

A wooden locust tiller was first got up, but snapped in two hours. Thump, thump, thump—like the commander in "Don Juan." Some one knew of an iron "free-scudder" down below. It was found—weighing 900 pounds, and about 12 feet long. To get it up from the hold, to clap it in the rudder-head, to rig tackles, relief-tackles and purchases, by which it might be lashed down and still kept in the eye of the rudder, was the work of some two hours, which seemed eternities. But it was a relief to one's very natural suspense to witness the consummate dexterity of these sailor-men with ropes, which, in their hands, became so many boa-constrictors in grasp and flexibility, or with the pulley—levers to lift the earth. When all the skill and grace that consummate coolness and undaunted self-reliance are employed, silently and with the quickness of thought, to keep you out of Davy Jones' locker, your admiration becomes enthusiastic.

The Commodore and officers never displayed a hue or a wrinkle of alarm. For five hours, while she lay upon her side, all thought she must go, but acted in their efforts and precautions as if there were no danger. I had some twenty-six hours of suspense in all. I was braced up for the first spell, but when, after a deceiving lull of three hours, it came on to blow stronger, I rather lost my temper.

In the middle of Monday night—1:50 A. M.—the ship took fire, the bell rang, the drum and fife beat to quarters. All but four of the crew and marines were in their places. The discipline was perfect, and the fire was soon extinguished. This alarm only disturbed me by waking me out of the first sleep I had had for sixty hours. It was not comparable to the dismay at the broken rudder, but there were plenty on board whom it hit hard.

On the third quarter of the sixth day the gale abated with heavy rain squalls, the barometer crept up ashamed to 29.30, the tiller ropes of the wheel were led down through the deck to the i

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FREE FERRIES TO BROOKLYN.—Our friends in Boston are clamoring for free ferries; and the agitation of the question at the East has led to quite a sympathetic feeling on the other side of the East River. We hear a great deal of very pretty, if not very sensible, argument in favor of free ferries between New-York and Brooklyn, the free translation of which cry is, that the very large number of people who do not live in Brooklyn should be taxed for the benefit of those who do. Running the several ferries at the public expense would be a very good thing if it were only fair; but we do not quite see how this qualification is to be conferred on such a measure unless we also have free City cars, free stages, free railroads and free everything else connected with the means of taking people home after business hours.

We are fully of opinion that the Ferry Companies, like those to which our other public conveyances belong, should be made to afford all possible accommodation at the lowest rates which will give them fair remuneration; but, at the same time, we cannot see either that they should be compelled to do their work for nothing, or that the general public should pay for the convenience of the few. Besides which, free ferries would serve no other purpose than to increase the rent of houses in Brooklyn. For every cent so saved on the ferriage, landlords would most probably add two cents to the rent.

THE CITY HALL.—Does our City Government intend to leave the City Hall permanently in its present forlorn condition? Or is there not sufficient public spirit left to repair the damages of the Atlantic Telegraph celebration. Nearly three months have elapsed since that fire occurred,—yet we hear of no movement towards rebuilding the cupola, stopping the leaky roof or providing a home for the dismal bell that now swings so ingloriously upon the scaffolding behind the Hall. We appeal to the President of the Councilmen, who recently voted to make himself a present of $500, to bring this matter to the notice of that branch of the Common Council over which he presides.

THE SOUTHERN AID SOCIETY.—The Fifth Anniversary of this Society was celebrated last evening in Dr. HUTTON'S Church, on Washington-square. From the report of the Society, which was presented at the Society, we learn that the total income of the Society for the present year, including the balance in the treasury, amounts to $11,737 26. The receipts this year are $10,571 01. This sum is one-third larger than was received last year, and within a few hundred dollars as large as the sum which the Society collected in 1856—a year, it will be remembered, when the financial condition of the country was as favorable, as it has been this year adverse, to a large pecuniary collection. The report recognizes the growing appreciation of the enterprise which this Society is designed to carry out. In regard to the evidence given by the South of her high estimate of the Society's value, it says: "Our correspondence clearly shows that the South eyes the hand of God in the organization of our Society, approves the principles of the Society, admires the spirit of the Society, depends upon the aid of the Society, contributes to the report of the Society, publicly indorses the Society, and on every hand pours forth toward the Society the overflow of a grateful and happy heart." The North, too, supports this Society, as appears by the voluntary cooperation of individuals and by the public indorsement of ecclesiastical bodies. The report represents that this year has been one of decided prosperity—nearly eighty churches and ministers having been aided by the Society. Among other of its operations, especial reference is made to the simultaneous application of bodies of suffering churches in Missouri and Tennessee for immediate missionary assistance. This appeal reached the Society in the darkest days of the panic. Money could not be obtained at the North. There was little in the Society's treasury; yet that little was cheerfully divided among the applicants. The Southern churches were visited, and they responded liberally to the appeal. In closing their report, the Society commend to all the one important fact, viz.: its "past and present *unequal* dispensation of the missionary means of the country." They deplore the mischiefs of sectional alienation, and call upon the North and South alike to stand by the enterprise of this Society. After the report had been read, the Rev. Dr. MURRAY, of Elizabethtown, and the Rev. Dr. E. P. ROGERS, of Albany, delivered addresses upon the subject under consideration.

BOLIVAR'S PORTRAIT.—The Venezuelan Commissioners who came to this country on a public mission to General PAEZ, presented to the Board of Aldermen last evening, as a tribute of respect to the City, a Portrait of BOLIVAR, the Liberator of Spanish Columbia. The painting is an excellent work of art, and is said to be an admirable likeness of the Hero. The old daub which formerly hung in the City Hall, and which has hitherto passed in virtue of the name painted under it, for a Portrait of BOLIVAR, will now, we presume, be removed. Indeed, it is said that it is the disgust of the Venezuelans at that horrible caricature of the father of their country—Rumor says that a well-known street-mendicant originally sat for it in this City—that led to the expression, in this very acceptable form, of the gratitude with which their cordial reception here has inspired the gentlemen composing the Commission. At any rate, the cordial feeling displayed by such distinguished men towards our citizens, is very pleasing, and we do not believe that they could leave behind them any offering which would be more appreciated here than a correct portrait of so eminent a patriot and worthy a soldier as BOLIVAR.

A BOY WOUNDED WHILE PICKING UP BULLETS.—Yesterday afternoon, the Bowery Musketeers (Captain FOX) went to Mr. GOODISON'S, a short distance this side of Flushing, on a target excursion. When they had retired for dinner, and while the prizes were being awarded, an outsider, not a member of the Company, hung a cap on the bulkhead before which the target was placed and was amusing himself by firing at it, when he was startled at hearing a cry, as if from a person in pain. On going to the bulkhead, it was found that a boy, by the name of WILLIAM ELDRED, had got behind the boards for the purpose of picking up the bullets which had passed through and lodged in the sand. A ball from the musket in the hands of the person above alluded to had struck him in the groin, passing entirely through his body. It is hardly possible he can survive. Immediately on learning of the sad occurrence, Captain Fox started a subscription among the members of the Company for the mother of the boy, who, it was stated, is a widow. Nearly $50 were immediately collected.

OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.—Dr. GARNISH has delivered his introductory lecture at the University Medical College, Chancellor FERRIS presided. The lecture was introductory to a course of lectures on "Diseases of the Eye" to be given at the New-York Ophthalmic Hospital, No. 6 Stuyvesant-street, the proceeds of which are to be appropriated towards the building fund for erecting an Ophthalmic Hospital. The subject of the lecture was the importance and value of the medical profession, in a scientific point of view, and strongly impressed upon the minds of the students the value and importance of paying close and strict attention to this branch of surgery, viz.: Diseases of the Eye. The lecture was listened to throughout with riveted attention—as it was of a highly interesting character. The audience was composed of doctors and students, and there were numerous ladies present who expressed themselves well pleased with the intellectual treat rendered them. At the close of the lecture the Doctor announced that he would operate for Cataract to-day.

THE NEW UNITED STATES COURT ROOMS.—The United States Courts will reopen to-morrow. The sessions will be held in the new rooms on the site of Burton's Theatre, which has, of course, been entirely remodeled. The building, which is 150 feet deep and 75 feet front, has four doors on Chambers-street and one on Reade-street. Fifty cells, capable of confining two thousand prisoners, are to be erected in the basement. On the first floor are the United States Commissioners' offices, which are at the head of a long hall fronting on Chambers-street. Behind these apartments are the four Jury rooms. At the end of the hall, opposite, is a depository for the archives of the United States Courts. The remainder of the rooms on this floor are appropriated to the Marshal's use. On the right-hand side of the second story fronting Chambers-street are the United States District-Attorney's offices, which are connected with the United States Circuit Court room by a private entrance. Judges NELSON and BETTS occupy the apartments back of these as their Chambers. That of the latter has a private entrance connecting with the United States District Court, which fronts on Reade-street. This room is about the size of the new Supreme Court Room, and has seats for about three hundred spectators in the back part of the room. Bronze railings in front of these seats inclose successively the circle devoted to the use of the Bar and the Judge's Bench. On the sides of this are tables appropriated to counsel and reporters. The United States Circuit Court Room fronts on Chambers-street. It is 36 by 45 feet, and is lighted by windows reaching from ceiling to floor and by a sky-light. On the third floor are the District Court Rooms, private offices, and the Jury Rooms. EDGAR STANSBURY, who had the contract for the fitting-up of the building, has looked well to the arrangements for ventilation and warming, and secured comfort both for Winter and Summer.

THE O. U. A.'S AND THE BIBLE QUESTION.—An adjourned meeting of delegates from various Native American organizations in this City, was held last night in the Lodge Room No. 267 Bowery, in order to take further measures in regard to the matter of the expulsion of the Bible from the Common Schools. The Convention was but meagerly attended. At 8¼ o'clock Mr. SIMEON BALDWIN, as presiding officer, took the chair. He stated that, since the last meeting he had received a letter from a gentleman of the Jewish persuasion, taking exception to a declaration in the address adopted in and published by the Convention, by which they bound themselves to support for members of the Board of Education no candidate save Protestants. To this the President said he had sent a reply, in which he stated it to be his belief that no disparagement to the Jewish faith had been intended or was implied in the expression in question, and fortified this by a reference to *Walker's Dictionary*, in which the definition of the word "Protestant" referred to all who protested against Popery. With this explanation the Jewish gentleman was perfectly satisfied, and had given the correspondence to Dr. ISAACS for publication. Mr. HOTALING, another delegate, indorsed WALKER as being entirely accurate, and stated his approval of the President's course in the premises. The Convention then entered into a discussion involving the questions as to whether women should be invited to a great Bible meeting projected for Monday night next in the Cooper Institute; as to the most effective means of raising funds to meet the outlay necessarily accompanying such a demonstration, and as to whether the responsibility of raising the funds should remain with the Committee already appointed for the purpose, or whether all the gentlemen present should be enlisted to coöperate. These subjects brought in several minor topics, the most important of which was a debate as to the sincerity of Mr. PETER COOPER'S philanthropy. Eventually, after receiving the announcement that the Executive Committee of the Excelsior Chapter, then in session, had contributed $10 towards defraying the expenses of the meeting on Monday, (Mr. HOTALING, the Treasurer, having previously stated that $10 had already been paid to the Committee of Arrangements, and $10 more promised,) the Convention adjourned.

BANQUET TO HIBERNIA COMPANY (PHILADELPHIA) IN MOZART HALL.—Escorted by delegations from several of our City fire companies, and attended by many well-known citizens, the members of the Hibernia Company of Philadelphia, yesterday made the tour of "The Islands," and were the recipients of the warmest hospitality and most friendly attentions wherever they went. In the evening they were the especial guests of the Americus Hose Company in Mozart Hall. In response to the toast of "Our guests," Col. PAGE replied on behalf of the Philadelphians, acknowledging their profound sense of the unlimited courtesies that had been extended to them, and hoping that the occasion of their visit would be productive of much practical advantage not only as cementing more strongly the good feeling existing between the firemen of the two cities, but as affording an opportunity of exhibiting the powers of the steam fire-engine. RICHARD BUSTEED, Esq., responded on behalf of "The Press." He based his claim to the privilege of reply on the ground that, in early life, he had been a printer in St. Lucia, W. I., subsequently in Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Covington, Hartford and New-York—having, in the latter City, worked in a Methodist Book Concern and the *Commercial Advertiser*. Mr. DAVID M. GREEN responded to the toast of "Woman." The Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES replied in a spirited address to the toast of the "Bar." Many more addresses were made in response to toasts regular and irregular, and it was not until an advanced hour that the assemblage broke up.

EXPLOSION AND FIRE IN A DRUG STORE—NARROW ESCAPES.—At a few minutes after 9 o'clock, yesterday morning, an explosion and fire occurred in the drug store of L. GAIL, No. 197 William-street. The porter, WILLIAM HUTCHINS, went into the sub-cellar to obtain for a customer some sweet spirits of nitre, carrying in his hand a lighted candle. By some accident the flame of the candle came in contact with the inflammable spirits, and an instantaneous explosion was the result. The porter's escape from immediate death is most wonderful. He run up stairs, his clothing in flames. Some parties, who saw him, threw blankets around him, and thus succeeded in saving his life. He was very badly burned, however, and was removed to the City Hospital without delay. An alarm of fire was instantly given, and speedily brought the firemen to the place. Owing to the vast quantity of combustible liquids stowed in the cellar the flames made rapid havoc and soon reached the main floor. Mr. GAIL estimates his loss at $4,000, which is covered by insurance in various City Companies. The 2d story of the building was occupied by Messrs. HANGER & HEARNS as a gilt moulding manufactory. Their loss, principally by water, was $100, which is covered by an insurance of $1,000 in the Columbia Insurance Company. One of the firm leaped from a front window of their store to the pavement, fracturing one of his legs. The third floor was occupied by Messrs. HUMBERT & DILKS, watch-case manufacturers. They estimate their loss at $150; insured for $700 in the Brooklyn Insurance Company. Four workmen in the employ of this firm—egress by the stairway being cut off by the fire—made their escape from the building by letting themselves down by means of the iron shutters attached to the rear windows of the building. Mr. MARTIN HAVERSLOW owned the building, and fixes his loss at $500—fully insured in the Eagle Insurance Company.

THE JARVIS ISLAND GUANO.—Five thousand tons of this article are now on the way to New-York, on board of four clipper-ships, viz: The *White Swallow, Flying Eagle, Flying Dragon* and *Reynard*. The Company have just concluded a contract with parties here for the sale of guano, to be delivered at the Island, amounting to nearly $1,000,000. The papers have been signed. Shippers who desire to secure return cargoes for their vessels from the Pacific, are daily applying to obtain cargoes, but the prior engagements of the Company prevent them from negotiating. The facilities of the Company, however, will be largely increased when the buoys, anchors, chains, &c., which are now contracted for at one of our iron foundries, are complete and placed in position. The railroad, now half completed, on Jarvis Island, is to be extended the whole length of the island, when they expect to be able to deliver 500 tons per day.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS' DISPLAY OF PAINTINGS, NEEDLEWORK, &c.—The exhibition of paintings, drawings, specimens of penmanship, needlework, and so on, done by the pupils in the various Grammar Schools of the City, was opened yesterday in one of the upper Assembly rooms of the Cooper Institute. As on the first day of almost every exhibition of a similar kind, the arrangements were incomplete, and the extent of the intended display could only be judged of by the size of several piles and unopened boxes, that were placed in and about the spacious room. Toward nightfall the tables were nearly all up, and some of the specimens were in their permanent locations. If what could be seen was a fair sample of the merits of the articles to be displayed, the exhibition, when fully opened, will do credit to the Grammar-School pupils, and prove interesting to the public. The exhibition will continue open several days.

THE BOARD OF CANVASSERS.—At the meeting of the Board of Canvassers yesterday, Mr. KENNEDY moved that the returns from the Third Congressional District, (Mr. SICKLES',) as read and approved by the Board, be confirmed. The motion was lost, the mover voting against it, and Mr. TWEED being absent at the time. He then moved that the County Clerk be instructed to foot up the returns, as far as they have been approved by the Board. The motion was carried, and the Board adjourned to 12 o'clock to-day. There was a rumor that Mr. SICKLES had procured a *mandamus*, compelling the Board to proceed with the returns, but it was not served during the session.

DEATH OF C. V. ANDERSON.—We regret exceedingly to learn that CORNELIUS V. ANDERSON, for nearly twelve years Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, and recently one of the Governors of the Almshouse, died yesterday after an illness of some weeks. He was a man of business ability, and sterling integrity. All his public trusts were discharged with fidelity and honesty, and in his private relations he was universally esteemed. He belonged to a class of men whom our City cannot afford to lose.

STEAMBOAT ASHORE.—The steamboat *Golden Gate*, plying up the Sound, run ashore last evening on an island called the Four Brothers, situated between Hurl Gate and Riker's Island. The information came over the Police Telegraph from the Twelfth Precinct. No further particulars.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—The Police Commissioners failed to come together yesterday—the day appointed for their meeting—and the Board was declared adjourned to Thursday next.

CITY MORTALITY.—According to the report of the City Inspector there were 351 deaths in the city during the past week—a decrease of 34 as compared with the mortality of the week previous, and 31 less than occurred during the corresponding week in last year. Among the principal causes of death were: Bronchitis, 9; consumption, 59; convulsions, (infantile) 11; cholera infantum, 1; diarrhœa, 1; dysentery, 2; dropsy in the head, 14; inflammation of the bowels, 6; inflammation of the lungs, 32; inflammation of the brain, 5; marasmus, (infantile) 18; scarlet fever, 12. The nativity table gives 227 natives of the United States, 79 of Ireland, 21 of Germany, 13 of England, 2 of Scotland, and the balance of various foreign countries.

DEATH OF EX-ALDERMAN HEALY.—The death of this gentleman, formerly Alderman of the Fourth Ward, was noticed in the Board of Aldermen last evening. He died of inflammation of the brain. Mr. HEALY worthily represented his Ward, first as Councilman during two years, and then as Aldermen during the same period of time. His death will be regretted by a large circle of friends and his services will be remembered by his former constituents.

LECTURES OF THE MECHANICS AND TRADESMENS' SOCIETY.—An interesting and instructive course of lectures will be delivered during the Winter under the auspices of this Society. Some of the most eminent men in the country have been engaged to speak. It is the first time, we believe, that the Society has thrown its lectures open to the public, and the public will doubtless appreciate the favor of being able to hear them.

FUNERAL OF DANIEL STACKPOLE.—The funeral of DANIEL STACKPOLE, who was murdered at the River House, Harlem, on Thanksgiving Day, took place on Sunday afternoon, from his mother's residence, No. 467 Fourth-street. The body was encased in an elegant mahogany coffin, and conveyed to its last resting place in a splendid hearse, drawn by four white horses. Thirty carriages, the Brady Guards, the First Ward Musketeers, the Fox Musketeers, and Franklin Hose Company, made up the funeral train.

SPIRITUALISM.—Dr. RANDOLPH, whose protest against the ultraisms of Spiritualism, has created such an excitement in the spiritualistic world, repeated, on Sunday last, in Clinton Hall, his famous recantation oration, recently delivered in Utica. At the conclusion of the services, the audience passed resolutions recognizing in Dr. RANDOLPH an earnest and able advocate of the Truth; that he be invited to repeat his discourse, and afterward to publish the same in pamphlet form, for the benefit of the public at large.

Police Reports.

THE FORGED BILLS UPON THE AUSTRIAN BANK.—The Detective Police, having this case in hand, are still unremitting in their efforts to discover and arrest all the culpable parties. Yesterday they succeeded in ascertaining the fact that the plates and bills were manufactured in this country—the supposition heretofore being that they were produced in Austria. There is no doubt of the paper from which the bills are made being of Austrian manufacture, but this was essential in order to make the bills pass more readily, with exchange brokers, as genuine. A young German plate-printer, named Daniel Clubb, yesterday made affidavit before Justice WELSH, confessing the fact of having worked off the impressions of the counterfeit bills. He states that in July last while out of employment he was engaged to work off some of the counterfeit impressions by a German, at No. 116 William-street. He worked about a month and struck off $4,450 of the bills. The Hungarian prisoner was represented as the engraver, and he was given to understand that the bills were to be used as certificates for a wine merchant. The prisoners waived further examination and were committed to the Toombs for trial at the Court of General Sessions. Previous to being remanded to prison they were subjected to the usual formal examination. Henry Rohmer stated that he was fifty-eight years of age, and a butcher. John Kalji stated that he was forty-two years of age, born in Switzerland, and keeper of an Intelligence office at No. 22 West Broadway. John Sturnseynegger, aged forty-eight years, born in Switzerland, residence No. 20 City Hall-place, business segar manufacturer.

STABBING A BROTHER FIREMAN.—David P. Howell and James Williams are members of Engine Company No. 17. Both are young men and fair prototypes of the immortal Mose in their zeal in fire matters and readiness to "strike from the shoulder" when occasion offers. At 1, yesterday morning, they got into an earnest discussion regarding the late Firemen's turn-out. From disputatious words the transit was speedy to blows. Williams having a desire to quench the fiery wrath of his opponent, drew a dagger and stabbed Howell in the breast, inflicting a dangerous wound. Howell was taken to a drug store in the vicinity—the fight took place in Goerck-street—a physician called and his wound dressed, after which he was taken to his residence in Mangin-street. One of the Thirteenth Ward Police arrested Williams, and he was committed to Essex Market prison to await the result of the injuries inflicted. The *ante-mortem* examination of Howell was taken yesterday afternoon by the Coroner. He corrobated the story given above.

BURGLARS SHOOTING AT A POLICEMAN.—The life of Officer Davis, of the Seventeenth Ward, came very near being brought to a sudden termination at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. In going his round at the hour named, the officer discovered two men in the rear of No. 226 Eldridge-street shouldering some bundles. Having a policeman's curiosity to know who the men were, and to ascertain the character of the bundles, he boldly advanced towards the strangers. The men, having instinctive dislike of notoriety, drew their pistols and pulled the triggers, the muzzles being aimed in the direction of the inquisitive officer's head. The balls whizzed by the ears of the officer, and luckily for him, harmlessly spent themselves in a dilapidated board fence. This introductory salutation the officer returned by using his club. Being two to one, the men—using their pistols as clubs—overcame the officer and made their escape. In their hasty departure they left one of the pistols, whose cracked breech showed conclusively the vigor with which it had been used. The two bundles were also left, containing clothing, which had been stolen from the house of John F. Faelly, No. 174 Eldridge-street.

City Politics.

REPUBLICAN CITY CONVENTION.

A special meeting of the Republican City Convention was held last evening, at No. 618 Broadway. AUGUSTUS F. DOW presided, and Messrs. BOYD and MCFARLAND officiated as Secretaries.

After the meeting had been called to order, the Chairman desired all present who were not members of the Convention to retire.

Mr. E. DELAFIELD SMITH said that a brother-in-law of his, a resident of South Carolina, was present, by invitation, and hoped that he would be permitted to remain, as he had never seen a political nominating Convention.

There being no objection made, the gentleman from South Carolina was permitted to remain.

The roll being called, it was moved and carried that the reading of the minutes of the last meeting be suspended.

Mr. DOW, in behalf of the officers of the meeting who had been instructed to notify Messrs. HAWS and ANDERSON of their nomination, then reported the acceptance of Mr. HAWS for Comptroller, and the declination of Mr. ANDERSON, (present incumbent,) for Almshouse Governor, because of ill-health.

The report being accepted, Mr. JAMES KELLY, of the Fourth Ward, offered the following preamble and resolutions, which, after being warmly seconded by Mr. JOHN A. KENNEDY, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, CORNELIUS V. ANDERSON, Esq., who, for the last three years, has been one of the Governors of the Almshouse Department, has declined a renomination for that office on account of ill-health: be it therefore

Resolved, That the Convention deeply regrets the cause and necessity of such declination, which deprives the City of the services of an able and upright public officer, who during the time that he has held the position of Governor of the Almshouse has proved himself a safe custodian of the City's funds, and a humane and just almoner of its charities. His fellow-citizens well know his worth as a fireman and as Chief of the Fire Department in this City, as Register of the County, and in every position to which he has been chosen by his fellow-citizens, he has demonstrated his usefulness and devotedness to his native City, and his honesty and strict integrity of purpose through life.

Resolved, That, although we are deprived of his services, we will ever cherish a warm regard for his character as a public officer, and his attributes as a man.

Resolved, That a copy of the above be signed by the officers of this Convention, and sent to Mr. ANDERSON.

Mr. DAYTON, of the Sixteenth Ward, then moved that an informal ballot be taken for Governor of the Alms-House, and advocated his motion at some length.

Mr. CHARLES RIDDLE, of the Twelfth Ward, moved as an amendment that the vote be taken *viva voce*, and spoke at length in favor of his motion.

Mr. DAEROW, of the Eleventh Ward, agreed with the views set forth by Mr. RIDDLE, and the question being put the amendment was adopted, only a few Delegates voting in the negative.

Previous to the vote being taken Mr. FAIRMAN, of the Eighteenth Ward, advocated the claims of BENJAMIN F. MANIERRE for a nomination.

Mr. KENNEDY, of the Fifth Ward, spoke in support of Mr. JAMES L. TUTHILL, of the Fifth Ward, while Mr. CUSHING, of the Seventeenth Ward, argued in favor of Dr. BRUENINGHAUSEN. After an informal ballot the Convention proceeded to vote formally, with the following result:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.
Manierre	37	40	40	38	36	38	50
Tuthill	32	33	33	31	34	29	—
Brueninghausen	32	31	31	36	37	40	57
Conover	8	2	2	1	1	—	—
A. F. Dow	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Wm. A. Walker	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

Previous to the last ballot the name of Mr. TUTHILL was withdrawn by Mr. KENNEDY of the Fifth Ward. The result was hailed with great cheering.

INDEPENDENT NOMINATION FOR ALDERMAN.

A meeting of the Independent electors of the Third Aldermanic District—those opposed to the different nominations already made for Alderman—was held last evenisg at the College Hotel, corner Grand and Varick streets. J. G. HAVILAND, Esq., presided. Resolutions were passed denouncing the corruption of the City Government and the system of party nominating Conventions. Mr. JEREMIAH BESSON was then unanimously nominated as a "citizens' candidate" for Alderman of the Third District.

FIFTH WARD SCHOOL OFFICERS.

A conference meeting, consisting of five members each from the Democratic, Republican and American parties, met at St. John's Park Hotel on Saturday evening last to agree upon a ticket that could receive the support of all the parties represented for Ward school officers for the ensuing year. G. A. RAYMOND, Esq., was called to preside, and S. V. BARCOM, Esq., to act as Secretary. After due consultation the following ticket was nominated: Commissioner, JOHN HEWITT, Jr.; Inspector, Dr. SAGE KILBOURNE; Trustees, JOHN S. ROOME and CHARLES C. NOYT. This ticket was unreservedly adopted by the Democratic and American Committees; but, although the Republican Committee individually agreed to the nominations—not having plenary power—felt it incumbent on them to report back to their Convention the ticket for approval or rejection. The Convention adjourned to the call of the Chair.

PEOPLE'S GENERAL COMMITTEE.—A meeting of the People's General Committee was held last evening at Mozart Hall, Ex-Police Captain WITTER, of the Twentieth Ward, presiding. Among those presen were Ex-Mayor WOOD, STEPHEN P. RUSSELL, candidate for Comptroller, and JAMES LYNCH, Anti-Tammony Democratic candidate for Governor of the Almshouse. There was a pretty full attendance, but no business, save that of a private and unimportant nature transacted. The Committee adjourned to meet at the same place on Wednesday next.

TAMMANY POLITICS.—Tammany Hall was itself again last night. The Councilmanic Convention for the Fourth Senatorial District met within its precincts, and had "a jolly time." A camphene lamp was turned over, and the "outsiders" rushed in. Great confusion of course ensued, and the result announced was that the following-named parties had been duly and regularly nominated for Councilmen: PAT. DUFFY, First Ward; DAN. MAHRS, Second Ward; A. J. MCCARTHY, Third Ward; GEO. BICKFORD, Fourth Ward; WM. WELCH, Fifth Ward; JOHN TIPPER, Seventh Ward.

POSTSCRIPT—Five O'clock A. M.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the City of Baltimore.

Dismissal of the Electric Staff of the Atlantic Telegraph.

Probable Solution of the Spanish-Mexican Question.

Later from India and China.

Cotton Unchanged—Breadstuffs and Provisions Dull and Lower—Consols 93 1-4.

The screw-steamship *City of Baltimore*, Capt. LEITCH, which sailed from Liverpool at noon on the 10th inst., arrived here this morning.

The *City of Baltimore* arrived out on the evening of the 6th, and the Cunard steamship *Africa* reached Liverpool at 9:30 on the morning of the 7th inst.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE, the late Electrician of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, publishes a letter from the Secretary of the Company, refusing his request that the line might be submitted to his further tests and experiments, and declining to enter into the proposal contemplated by him.

A letter from Valentia states that the Telegraph Co.'s premises had been closed up, and the Electric Staff summarily dismissed. It was not known whether they were to be succeeded by another staff or not.

The laying of the shore end of the Cable had been commenced, and was progressing slowly.

The Prince of WALES has been gazetted as a Colonel in the English army. The order is dated the 9th inst.,—the day on which the Prince completes his seventeenth year.

The new Lord Mayor of London was inaugurated on the 9th with the usual ceremonies. General Peel, in a speech on the occasion, said that England had now ready 73,000 troops in India.

The whole of the artillery regiments of militia were to be embodied for permanent duty, and to be employed to strengthen the garrisons stationed in the forts along the coast.

The more important stipulations of the treaty signed at Jeddo on the 26th of August last are published. They do not differ materially from the abstract already given.

The French Emperor had written a letter to Prince NAPOLEON, Minister of Algeria and the Colonies, directing an inquiry into the Negro Apprentice system.

The general trade of Paris had improved, and accounts from the Provinces more satisfactory. Breadstuffs were lower in Paris.

The various silk markets were firm, and the looms were in full work. In Wines and Brandies, more activity was observable.

It is stated that the assent of the Emperor to the prosecution of Court MONTATEMBERT was obtained with difficulty, being for some time refused. The charges in the indictment are very serious, amounting to something like coastructive treason.

At Paris, on the 9th inst., the Three per Cents closed at 73.65.

Conferences on the subject of Mexico had been held at Madrid between the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Ambassadors of England and France, and a semi-official Spanish journal says that such conferences promise a satisfactory solution.

The case of the Jewish boy MORTARA still occupies considerable attention, and a letter from Turin says that Count CAVOUR had directed the Sardinian Chargé d'Affairs at Rome to remonstrate with the Roman Government in the matter.

Later Indian news had been received, but it was not of the slightest importance.

Later China news had also been received. All was quiet at Canton, and trade was recommencing. The Chinese were returning to Hong Kong.

The Dutch expedition against Jambe had been successful.

The French and British forces had landed at Touran, a port of Cochin China, and the place was taken without the loss of a man.

The ship *Lincolnshire*, from Melbourne, with gold valued at £422,000, had arrived in the English Channel

Commercial Intelligence.

In the London Market Money had been in good demand at 2½ ₱ cent., to meet the payment on the Turkish Loan, but had subsequently become abundant at 2½ ₱ cent. The discount rate was 2⅝@2½ ₱ cent.

The Stock Exchange had been inanimate, but on the 9th there was more firmness, and Consols slightly advanced, closing at 93⅛@93¼ for both money and account.

There was a better demand for American Securities.

The Liverpool Cotton Market has exhibited a rather steadier tone, particularly for the middling qualities, but without change in the quotations Sales for three days 22,000 bales.

The market was stronger at Manchester.

In Breadstuffs there was continued heaviness. Flour exceedingly dull, and 6d. cheaper, without sales.

There was a general dullness and tendency to decline in the Provisions Market.

Produce of all kinds was very quiet.

There was a little better feeling in the London markets.

The Colonial Wool sales were progressing with increased firmness.

Board of Aldermen.

THE GIFT OF BOLIVAR'S PORTRAIT FROM VENEZUELA TO NEW-YORK—THE DEPARTURE OF GENERAL PAEZ—SMALL CARS ON THE HUDSON RIVER ROAD.

The Board met at 5 P. M., yesterday, President CLANCY in the chair.

The following communication, with document annexed, was received from the Mayor:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1858.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: I have received from the Honorable the Commissioners from Venezuela a communication, a copy of which is hereto annexed, accompanying a portrait of General Simon Bolivar, the Liberator of Venezuela, and other South American provinces; and expressing a hope that the likeness of this distinguished son of Caracas may be accepted as a gift from the Republic which they represent to the City of New-York.

Believing that your honorable body will accept with pleasure this beautiful gift, said to be a correct likeness of this son of Venezuela, whose deeds in behalf of South American liberty are so well known throughout our land, I would respectfully recommend that such action be taken therein as you may deem proper, to express the thanks of the Common Council to the distinguished donors. DANIEL F. TIEMANN.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1858.

SIR: The Commissioners from Venezuela have seen upon the walls of the City Hall a portrait, said to be the likeness of our most illustrious fellow-citizen, SIMON BOLIVAR, the eminent son of Caraccas, the Liberator of Venezuela, New-Granada, Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia. The Commission believe that that portrait bears no resemblance to the person of BOLIVAR, and being desirous that this municipality should possess a correct likeness of that great man, take the liberty of forwarding the accompanying to your care, with the hope that it may be accepted as a gift from the Republic of Venezuela to the City of New-York.

We have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servants,
P. J. ROJAS,
MANUEL A PAEZ,
F. AUSTRIA,
MIGUEL MUJICA.

To the Honorable Mayor of the City of New-York.

It was ordered that the communications be printed, and a resolution of thanks to the Commissioners was presented and laid over under the rule.

The Mayor transmitted to the Board an invitation from General SANDFORD, to unite with the Commander-in-Chief and General PAEZ, to receive the honors of a marching salute from the First Division New-York State Militia, in front of the City Hall, on the 28th of November. The invitation was accepted.

A statement of the amounts drawn against the several appropriations made for the support of the City Government for the current year, was received from the City Chamberlain and ordered on file.

Alderman CLANCY announced that since the last meeting of the Board of Aldermen, BARTHOLOMEW HEALY had died. He paid a high tribute to the deceased and presented a series of resolutions expressing the regret of the Board at his death. The resolutions were adopted.

A petition of property owners for a temporary location for a steam fire-engine at the lower part of the Park, was presented by Alderman ADAMS, and referred to the Committee on the Fire Department.

Alderman BOOLE'S report with regard to small cars on the Hudson River Railroad, which was the special order, was next taken up. The resolutions appended to the report were amended so as to provide first, for relaying the track with grooved rail in six months; second, for dispatching small cars from each terminus of the road every fifteen minutes, from 5 A. M. to 6 A. M., every five minutes from 6 A. M. to 8 A. M., every fifteen minutes from 8 A. M. to 12 P. M., and every thirty minutes from 12 P. M. to 5 A. M., and as much oftener as public convenience may require under resolutions of the Common Council; and third, for prohibiting the Hudson River Railroad Company from ever alienating the franchise, except by and with the consent of the Common Council. A resolution in favor of striking out the resolution concerning the right of alienation was lost, (5 ayes, 8 nays.) Alderman BOOLE'S resolutions were then adopted as amended, (ayes, 10; Nays, 3,) Alderman TUCKER, REED and WILSON voting in the negative.

The Board adjourned to Thursday.

Great Fire at Greensburg, Penn.

From the Evening Bulletin, Sept. 27.

THE RECENT FIRE AT GREENSBURG, PENN.—It is a comfort and consolation to know that while extensive fires must happen, bringing in their train loss and suffering sometimes to a great extent, that even these may have their "alleviation," as the following letter fully proves. And that no person has a right to complain of the loss of books, papers, and other valuables, while such securities as the one named below are so easily procured.

GREENSBURG, Sept. 25, 1858.

To Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co., No. 130 Walnut-st., Philadelphia:

GENTLEMEN: One of the most destructive fires that has ever occurred in our place, happened on Tuesday, the 22d inst., burning some *twenty-five buildings*. I had one of your Herring's Patent Fire-Proof Safes in a building that was destroyed. The safe was subjected to an intense heat. It was taken from the ruins the following day, and the door near the handle was *still red hot*. It contained books and a number of papers, loose and in bundles, which were not damaged in the slightest. It gives me pleasure to add to the accumulated evidences of the safety and reliability of your safes.

Yours, truly, J. TURNEY.

$1,000 REWARD will be paid to any person that can show that a HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

$50. $50.

Singer's New Family Sewing Machine.—A reliable Sewing Machine for family purposes at a low price, bearing the impress of the names of the most successful manufacturers in the world, has long been wanted. It can now be had. Price, complete for use, only FIFTY DOLLARS.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—The great reduction in the price of these indispensable machines has brought a rush of customers. Though the prices have been put down, the machines are made better than ever. Now is the time to buy.
I. M. SINGER & CO., 458 Broadway, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-Machines. They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
New style, price $50.
Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

The American Smoker—Is a nice little luxury which every smoker who has any regard for his own health should have. Sold, in any quantities, by the American Trade Company, Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st.

Coughs, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Colds, Influenza, Asthma, Catarrh, any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat, instantly relieved by BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or COUGH LOZENGES. To Public Speakers and Singers, they are effectual in clearing and giving strength to the voice.

If any of our readers, particularly ministers or public speakers, are suffering from bronchial irritation, this simple remedy will bring almost magical relief.—*Christian Watchman.*

Indispensable to public speakers.—*Zion's Herald.*
An excellent article.—*National Era, Washington.*
Superior for relieving hoarseness to anything we are acquainted with.—*Christian Herald, Cincinnati.*
A most admirable remedy.—*Boston Journal.*
Sure remedy for throat affections.—*Transcript.*
Efficacious and pleasant.—*Traveller.*
Sold by Druggists throughout the United States.

Phalon & Son's
PREPARED FROM COCOINE,
COCOA-NUT OIL.

The best and cheapest oil for dressing, curling and preserving the hair. Sold at Nos. 517, 497 and 197 Broadway, and all druggists. Large size 50 cents, small 30 cents.

Rogers & Raymond commend their new styles of RUSSIAN OVERCOATS,—warm without being heavy, and handsome without being dear,—to the notice of gentlemen who practice economy. A magnificent stock of Winter clothing at lower rates than are asked elsewhere. No deviation from the marked prices.
ROGERS & RAYMOND,
Corner of Fulton and Nassau-sts.

An Unprecedented Demand has sprung up for JULES HAUEL'S EAU ATHENIENNE, or HAIR RESTORER. The bald are made to rejoice in the possession of a luxuriant

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THIS EVENING.
Positively the last week (but one) of the season.
Last night (but two) in New-York of
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI,
prior to the departure of the entire Company for Boston.
This TUESDAY and TO-MORROW (Wednesday) EVENING, the only two nights in America of Mozart's famous Opera of
LE NOZZE DI FIGARO, (Figaro's Marriage.)
The sale of seats for the two nights of "Figaro's Marriage" commences this morning.
THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock—First night,
LE NOZZE DI FIGARO,
(The Marriage of Figaro.)
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI as.....Susannah
CARL FORMES as.....Figaro
of which roles they are acknowledged to be the greatest living representatives. The other roles by
Mlle. GHIONI, Mad. BERKEL, FLORENZA, PERRING, WEINLICH, MULLER. Conductor, CARL ANSCHUTZ.
TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) the second and last night of
LE NOZZE DI FIGARO.
The sale of seats for to-morrow's Opera will commence this morning, as the Academy of Music and C. Breusing's, at 8½; and at Sibell's, No. 20 Wall-st., at 9. Tickets and seats to be had at the door.

On THURSDAY, Nov. 25,
AT THE BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM,
second and last Italian Opera, when the entire opera of
THE BARBER OF SEVILLA
will be given, and in exactly the same style as at the Academy of Music, on which occasion
Madame LABORDE
will make her first and only appearance in Brooklyn.
Admission $1. Reserved seats $1 50.
The sale for the Opera in Brooklyn commences on Wednesday.

On FRIDAY, Nov. 26,
Benefit and farewell appearance of
Madame GAZZANIGA,
immediately after which she will leave for Havana.
THE FAREWELL BENEFIT OF GAZZANIGA
will consist of
TWO DISTINCT PERFORMANCES,
an ENTIRE OPERA on Friday evening, and a MATINEE on Saturday at 1 o'clock.
On FRIDAY EVENING will be given, for the second and last time, the entire opera of
ROBERT LE DIABLE,
with LABORDE in her great rôle of Isabella. GAZZANIGA as Alice. CARL FORMES as Bertram. Mlle. SOTO as the Abbess.
On Saturday, at 1 o'clock,
GRAND GALA MATINEE,
on which occasion will be given, for the only time, Verdi's opera of
ERNANI.
The rôle of "Elvira" will be sung for the first time by MLLE. PICCOLOMINI,
who has kindly volunteered her services, after "Ernani," THE SECOND ACT OF LA SONNAMBULA,
when
MADAME LABORDE
will make her first appearance as Amina, and sing the celebrated air of "Ah non giunge," (Do not mingle).
MADAME GAZZANIGA
will sing in costume her famous Spanish song
THE ORANGE GIRL.
ARRANGEMENT OF PRICES
for Madame Gazzaniga's farewell Opera night and matinee.
The price of admission for Robert le Diable will be the same as on the regular Opera nights.
The price of admission to the matinée, $1, as at the former matinees.
NOTICE.—Buyers of reserved seats for Friday's Robert le Diable will receive
A GRATUITOUS TICKET TO THE MATINEE.
On the last two nights of the season
MLLE. POINSOT
will make her début in America as Valentine, in
THE HUGUENOTS,
which will be given with a cast infinitely superior to that of last season.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM—ITALIAN OPERA.
Second, and positively last, Opera night.
Admission.....$1 00
Reserved seats.....1 50
The sale of seats commences on Wednesday.
THURSDAY, Nov. 25, at 8,
first appearance in Brooklyn of
MADAME LABORDE,
the celebrated prima donna from the Grand Opera in Paris, on which occasion will be given, in exactly the same and complete style as at the Academy of New-York,
Rossini's Entire Opera of
THE BARBER OF SEVILLA,
with Mme. LABORDE as the Rosina, assisted by MAGGIORGHI, (the new buffo,) FLORENZA, LORINI, COLETTI, DUBREME, MORRA. Full Chorus and Orchestra, under the direction of MUZIO.
Madame LABORDE
will sing, during the music lesson,
PAGANINI'S CARNIVAL OF VENICE,
with variations di Bravura; and at the end of the opera the popular rondo from
LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX,
composed expressly for her.
Admission, $1; reserved seats, $1 50.
The sale of seats commences on Wednesday morning, at 9 A. M., at Rose's Bookstore, No. 342 Atlantic-st.; at Prox's Music Store, No. 213 Fulton-st.; and at Sibell's, No. 20 Wall-st. Tickets and seats may likewise be had at the doors.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway.
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 23, 1858,
AND EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
Asa Trenchard, a live Yankee.....Mr. Jefferson
Sir Edward Trenchard, a Hampshire Baronet.Mr. Farrey
Lord Dundreary.....Mr. Sothern
Coyle, Attorney-at-Law.....Mr. Burnett
Abel Murcott, his clerk.....Mr. Couldock
Binney, a butler.....Mr. Peters
Florence Trenchard.....Miss Laura Keene
Mrs. Mountchessington.....Miss Mary Wells
Augusta, Georgina, Mary Meredith, } her daughters. } Miss Effie Germon, Mrs. Sothern, Miss Sara Stevens
To conclude with the side-splitting farce,
THE DUMB BELLE.
Elisa.....Miss Marion McCarthy
(with songs "Gentle Annie" and "We May be Happy Yet.")
Supported by Messrs. Peters, Levick, Mc-Douall and Brown, and Miss Flynn.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock precisely.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.
Tickets 50 cents; children, 25 cents. Family Circle, (entrance in Crosby-st.) 25 cents; Private Boxes, $5; Orchestra Seats, (secured,) $1.
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 23,
FOR FOUR WEEKS ONLY,
THE GREAT RAVEL COMPANY,
Under the direction of
GABRIEL and FRANCOIS.
The celebrated Russian danseuse,
YRCA MATHIAS,
And the talented company, forty in number.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
Marietta Zanfretta and others.
The ballet of LOUISE.
Louise.....Yrca Mathias.
The comic pantomime of
GODENSKI.
Godenski.....Gabriel Ravel.
Boleff.....Francois Ravel.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
ANOTHER GREAT SUCCESS.
BLUE AND CHERRY
Will be acted every evening until further notice, with Tom Taylor's last great comedy
GOING TO THE BAD;
OR,
MY SCOTCH AUNT.
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. BROUGHAM, Mr. DYOTT, Mr. SLOAN, Mr. WHEATLEIGH, Mr. FLOYD, Mr. LEVERE, &c., &c
Mrs. HOEY, Miss MARY GANNON, &c., &c., will appear.
Box Book open for the week.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
This Theatre, the largest and best appointed on the whole of this continent, will open on THURSDAY next, for a
WINTER SEASON.
A most excellent company has been engaged, comprising many of the established
NEW-YORK FAVORITES,
As well as several artists that, though comparatively unknown on the Metropolitan boards, it is hoped will speedily rank as high as any.
A new play is in rehearsal for the opening night, and arrangements are in progress to secure a constant succession of novelties.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 23,
To commence with the five-act play of
THE LADY OF LYONS.
Claude Melnotte.....Mr. Barry Sullivan
To be followed by the drama of
THE WANDERING BOYS.
To conclude with the first act of the Pantomime, entitled DON JUAN, OR THE SPECTRE ON HORSEBACK.
Doors open at 6½. Curtain will rise at 7¼.

BOWERY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, Nov. 23,
The performances will commence with
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
Uncle Tom.....Mr. J. W. Lingard
St. Clair.....Mr. G. C. Howard
After which, the romantic melo-drama of
THE WIZARD SKIFF.
Concluding with Fox's comic pantomime of
THE MAGIC BARREL.

PALACE GARDEN CIRCUS.
TUESDAY, Nov. 23,
on which occasion the great American clown
TONY PASTOR,
will appear, together with all the great artistes attached to this company, in an entire change of performance.
Wednesday afternoon,
LITTLE ALICE'S BENEFIT.
Having successfully competed with all the foreign equestriennes in this country, Little Alice will make her first appeal to the public for a benefit on Wednesday afternoon.
Wednesday evening,
BENEFIT OF JAMES MELVILLE,
The great Australian bare-backed rider,
and last appearance of the Equestrian Troupe, prior to their departure for the Howard Athenæum, Boston.

PALACE GARDEN.
STILL GREATER ATTRACTIONS!
PROFESSOR STARR
Will commence a series of exceedingly interesting entertainments, on
THURSDAY NIGHT, Nov. 25,
When he will exhibit
HIS WONDERFUL LIVING ANIMALS,
By Carpenter and Wesley, of London,
His Monstrosities of Nature,
The Caged Water Tiger,
which he will feed on living animals in the presence of the audience, &c., &c.
The Professor's entertainments will be diversified by choice selections of music, rendered by the celebrated and popular Band, which gave such satisfaction at the Palace Garden Concerts last Summer, under the direction of
MR. WM. ROBERTSON.
The spacious and elegant pavilion, always warm and comfortable as any concert room in New-York, will be fitted up expressly for this series of mostly entertainments.
Tickets of admission, entitling the bearer to a chair in any part of the pavilion, 25 cents each.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock; Entertainment commences at 7 o'clock.

BANVARD'S
GREAT MECHANICAL PICTURE,
THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM,
Now open at the new hall on Broadway, near Bleecker-st. Also, the FAR-FAMED PANORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND, every afternoon at 3 o'clock; every evening at 7½. Admission 25 cents; Children 13 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

ARTHUR NAPOLEON,
THE YOUNG PORTUGUESE PIANIST,
Whose extraordinary performances have created such a furore in Europe and South America, will give his first GRAND SOIREE MUSICALE
in the UNITED STATES at
Dodworth's Rooms on
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 23, 1858.
ARTHUR NAPOLEON will be assisted by
SIGNA. CAIROLI, Prima Donna;
MR. PERRING, Tenor;
THEO. SCHALLEHR, Conductor.
PART FIRST.
1. Duetto, "Linda di Chamounix".....Donizetti
Signa. Cairoli and Mr. Perring.
2. Grand Fantasia, "Sonnambula".....Thalberg
Arthur Napoleon.
3. Pollacca di Lombardi.....Verdi
Signa. Cairoli.
4. Grand Scena—Fra poco a me, "Lucia".....Donizetti
Mr. Perring.
5. Grand Polonaise, for the Piano.....Chopin
Arthur Napoleon.
PART SECOND.
6. Duetto, "Si la Stanchezza".....Trovatore.....Verdi
Signa. Cairoli and Mr. Perring.
7. La Cascade, La Chasse.....Tauer
Arthur Napoleon.
8. Cavatina, "Linda di Chamounix".....Donizetti
Signa. Cairoli.
9. Song, "There is a flower that bloometh".....Wallace
Mr. Perring.
10. Grand Fantasia on the "Bohemian Girl,"
Arthur Napoleon
Single Tickets.....One Dollar,
Tickets admitting Schools.....50 cents each.
Doors open at 7, Soirée commences at 8 o'clock.
Tickets and Programmes may be had at WM. HALL & SON'S, C. BREUSING'S, SCHARFENBERG & LUIS', DESCOMBE'S, and at the door on the evening of the Soirée.

DODWORTH'S HALL.
CLASSICAL MATINEES.
MASON AND THOMAS' CLASSICAL MATINEES,
TUESDAY, Nov. 23, at 3 o'clock.
FIRST CLASSICAL MATINEE
At DODWORTH'S HALL, Broadway,
Opposite 11th-st.
Messrs. MASON and THOMAS will be assisted by Messrs. CARL BERGMANN, J. ROSENTHAL and G. MATZKA.
PROGRAMME.
1. Quartette in A major (op. 41, No. 3).....Schumann
Messrs. Thomas, Rosenthal, Matzka and Bergmann.
2. Sonata for piano and violoncello (op. 69).....Beethoven
Messrs. Mason and Bergmann.
3. Chaconne for the violin.....Bach
Theo. Thomas.
4. Trio in B flat (op. 99).....Scubert.
Messrs. Mason, Thomas and Bergmann.
Subscriptions are received at the music stores of Mr. C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway, and Messrs. Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 700 Broadway, or of Schuberth & Co., Spring-st., as follows:
PRICES OF ADMISSION:
One admission to the six matinees.....$4
Three.....10
Single tickets for each matinée.....1
Three.....2
Admission tickets may be had at the door at $1 each.
Doors open at 1½; to commence at 2 o'clock.

ON EXHIBITION.
The magnificent painting belonging to
THE EMPRESS OF FRANCE,
And representing
HER MAJESTY,
Surrounded by the Ladies of her Court,
At Goupil's Gallery,
No. 366 Broadway,
Size of the picture, 15x11 feet.
Open from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. Admission 25 cents.
M. KNOEDLER.
N. B.—Entrance through the store, as well as at the side door, where a large and commodious staircase has been opened.

GRAND EXHIBITION OF
CLASSICAL STATUETIC
PAINTINGS,
Now open at the
FLORENTINE GALLERY,
No. 618 Broadway,
One door from Laura Keene's Theatre,
Comprising a selection of various specimens of FEMALE beauty, unsophisticated and "unadorned." Open from 10 A. M. to 1, and from 2 to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

444.—CAMPBELL MINSTRELS,
Offer the following THIS WEEK: Tyrolese Minstrels, Burlesque Hutchinsons, Southern Darkies on a Free-State Railroad, Mr. McGowen's Reel, Stump Oratory, Bob Ridley; Dancing, Singing, &c., by the Star Band; What will Mrs. Grundy Say?
On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 27, a performance will be given for ladies and children, at 2½ o'clock. Children half-price.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway,
OPEN EVERY EVENING,
Doors open at 6¾, to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

BOSTON THEATRE TO BE LET.
From and after the 1st of March, with all the scenery, wardrobe and properties, for such length of time as may be agreed upon. Application to be made to the President and Directors of the Corporation.
JOHN E. LODGE, President.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—LAST WEEK OF THODON'S MIMIC WORLD; Or, THEATRE OF ARTS, the extraordinary success of which, in this City, has had no PARALLEL IN THE WORLD. It has been visited at this establishment by upwards of 30,000 gratified people. THIS AFTERNOON at 3, and THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, for the last week, THIODON'S THEATRE OF ARTS; Or, ANIMATED MIMIC WORLD. Between each part, DR. VALENTINE will appear. The Grand Aquaria, Happy Family, Living Serpents, &c., are to be seen at all times. Admittance to all, 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

AMUSEMENT AND INSTRUCTION COMBINED.—S. WOOD, Jr., will paint a very effective and well-finished landscape in chiaro-oscuro, explaining the principles of this beautiful art, at the Cooper Institute, Room No. 23, on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 23, at 7½ o'clock. Open at 6¾. Admission 25 cents.

THE SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION—By the members of HENRY GEBHARD'S GYMNASIUM and FENCING ACADEMY, (Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway,) will take place on TUESDAY, Nov. 23, and THURSDAY, Nov. 25, at 8 o'clock P. M. Tickets 25 cents.

RUBENS' CELEBRATED PAINTING OF "The Magdalen Renouncing the Vanities of the World," is now on exhibition at the Gallery of W. SCHAWS, No. 629 Broadway. Admission 25 cents. Open from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

MAGIC LANTERN.—COMICAL, ASTRONOMICAL, &c.—FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 26, at 7½, in the new Lecture Room, No. 900 Broadway; entrance in 20th-st. Tickets 10 cents.

LECTURES.

BROOKLYN MERCANTILE LIBRARY,
Corner of Atlantic and Clinton sts.
The Second Lecture in the Annual Course will be delivered on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 23, at 8 o'clock, by DAVID PAUL BROWN, of Philadelphia.
Tickets 25 cents each; will be sold at the door. Members' tickets, for the Course, (13 lectures,) $2 each, are for sale at the Library. CHAS. S. FARLEY,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

THE REV. T. STARR KING
WILL LECTURE
before the Young Men's Christian Union, in the Rev. Dr. Chapin's Church, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 24, at 8 P. M. Subject: *The Laws of Disorder.*

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Rev. R. S. STORRS, D. D., will deliver a lecture before this Association on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 25, at 8 o'clock, at Cooper Institute. Subject—*Climate, its Impressions on Civilization.* Admission 25c. Tickets may be obtained of Messrs. WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway; Messrs. ROE LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway; Mr. T. J. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway; Mr. A. D. F. RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway; and at the door on the evening of the lecture. Doors open at 6½ o'clock. MARK HOYT,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

A LECTURE UPON THE STRENGTH AND SWEETNESS OF ENGLISH TONE—With Poetical Illustrations, will be delivered by JOHN MURRAY, Jr., at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, (Livingston-st., near Court,) on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 24, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

DANCING.

E. FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 89 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, are now open. Pupils can join at any time. Gent's Evening Class, Mondays and Thursdays. Saturday evening Class will commence Nov. 20. Soirées given as usual.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn,
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
Afternoons for ladies and children.
Evenings for gentlemen.
Pupils may commence at any time.

A. DODWORTH'S BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY.—The classes for children on Tuesday and Friday afternoons are at present so full that it is deemed advisable not to receive any more for the present term on those days.
On MONDAY, Nov. 15, classes for children will be commenced, to meet on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, having the same advantages of attention, music, &c., as the others.

CHARRUAUD'S DANCING ACADEMY—No. 54 East 13th-st. New classes are forming. Pupils can commence at any time; on Wednesday and Saturday at 12 o'clock noon, at 3½ P. M. for ladies, misses and masters. Tuesday and Friday, at 8 in the evening, for gentlemen. Circulars may be had as above.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE,
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 308 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

CHILDREN'S BEDSTEADS, WITH SIDES; cottage bedsteads, new styles; cribs, cradles, children's chairs in great variety and new designs; mattresses of all kinds and of the best quality, at low prices, at WALKER'S, No. 634 Broadway, 4 doors below Bleecker-st., in the basement.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 38,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

SCHOOL FURNITURE MANUFACTURED and for sale by ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York, between Bleecker and Hudson sts. Circulars sent on application.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given in ready money for furniture, carpets, books, &c., &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

BILLIARDS.—SPLENDID SLATE AND MARble-bed Tables for sale, price $250 and $300; everything complete for private or public use. Old tables repaired. Orders by mail attended to. Patent humbugcushions taken off at short notice
W. H. GRIFFITH, No. 146 Fulton-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE MAIDen lady, a situation as housekeeper or chambermaid, or to take the general supervision of the household department of some quiet, religious family; has had long experience in all the departments of housekeeping, having been housekeeper for 10 years for the late Mr. G. Bleecker, of Albany. Can be seen for a few days at No. 224 West 27th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., or by inquiring at Dr. Campbell's, in West 30th-st., a few doors west of 8th-av. Undisputable reference given, both in this City and Albany. Inquire for ANNA, at the above places. None but highly respectable families need apply.

WANTED—FOR TWO MOST RESPECTABLE Protestant girls, (sisters,) situations; one as very good cook; washes and irons excellent; would not object to housework; the other as up-stairs girl, or child's nurse. Any family in want of two nice, smart Protestant girls, with the very best City references, apply to M. MANNING, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, N. B.—Will separate, but for sake of going together will take $6 and $4 each.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A VERY respectable middle-aged woman; is thoroughly competent; understands all kinds of pastry, jellies and creams; will be found a person of neat and clean appearance, also of moral and steady habits. References to first-class families. Inquire for JULIA, at No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY RESpectable young woman to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or nurse children; is of Protestant principles; will be found a person of agreeable manners and obliging disposition; will make it her utmost study to please; has excellent references. Inquire for ELIZA, at No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE, THOroughly-experienced, economical and very willing young woman a situation; is fully experienced as cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; refers to her last place, where she served over eight years; she will be found particularly neat and a reliable domestic. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN IS DESIRous of a situation as cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; wishes to engage in a private family; the best of City reference can be produced as to capacity and capability. Can be seen for two days, if not suited, at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as good cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; or general housework in a small family; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to the country; good reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY AN EXCELLENT LAUNDRESS, A situation in a private family; she understands all kinds of fine muslins and French fluting, and leaves her present situation on account of the family going to Europe. Call for two days at No. 102 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived for the last two years. Call at No. 4 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID OR seamstress, or to take care of children, by a respectable young woman. The best of references given. Can make and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Apply from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., at A. O. Moore's bookrooms, No. 140 Fulton-st.

WANTED—BY A TRUSTWORTHY, EXPERIenced woman, of middle age, employment in some good family; she is an excellent seamstress, understands housekeeping fully; would be found very useful in sickness. Can have 10 years high character in this City. Can be seen at No. 77 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as first-class laundress, and understands French fluting. Has the best City reference. Has no objection to a short distance in the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 68 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED.—A VERY RESPECTABLE PERSON desires a situation as laundress and chambermaid; understands all kinds of fine washing and fluting perfectly. Has the very best of City reference from her last place, where she lived two years and a half. Can be seen at No. 113 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS FIRST-RATE cook, by a Protestant young woman, who understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to a short distance in the country; best City reference. Apply at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A FIRST-CLASS boarding-house by a first-class meat and pastry cook. Understands soups, jellies and game thoroughly. Also by a first-rate chambermaid and waitress. Both can give excellent City reference. Apply at the millinery store, No. 55 3d-av., from 9 to 5.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT woman with no family or incumbrance, a situation as nurse; will travel with a lady or go in the country; wages $6 to $7; also, by a regular waitress and chambermaid; takes charge of the silver; wages $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, IN a respectable private family; understands cutting and fitting ladies' dresses; is also a good plain sewer. Would have no objection to travel with a family. The best of City reference given. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 75 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITuation to do the general housework of a small private family, or to do the chamberwork and take care of children; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 156 24th-st., near 2d-av., second floor, back room, No. 6.

WANTED—BY AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and nurse, or as waitress, in a private family. The best of references can be given. Call at No. 194 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-rate chambermaid and to do the fine washing and ironing of a private family; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 73 West 15th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse; has no objection to assist with chamberwork; has the best City reference from her last place. Address No. 85 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS, A SITUATION; can cut and fit; is accustomed to the care of children; is willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen at her employer's till suited, No. 120 Congress-st., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, A situation as cook; is a capable person, and understands her business well. Best of City references given. Apply at No. 220 Mott-st., between Bleecker and Houston, first floor. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED.—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN WISHES a situation in a private family as cook; is willing to assist in washing and ironing. Refers to No. 25 West 27th-st., where she has lived for 18 months. She may be found daily at No. 325 6th-av., from 10 to 1 o'clock.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG WOman a situation as good cook; she understands baking of all kinds, and is an excellent washer and ironer; can give the best of City reference as to character and capability. Call for two days at No. 120 East 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid and laundress; no objection to go to the country; can give good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 85 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and laundress, or as cook. Has no objection to a private boarding-house. Has good City reference. Apply at No. 240 Avenue A, between 16th and 17th sts., 2d floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED German woman as seamstress. Understands all kinds of family sewing, is willing and obliging. Has good references. Call at No. 150 Degraw-st., near Hicks, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as seamstress and to do light chamberwork. Unexceptionable City references. Call at No. 119 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT German girl as cook in a large family or in a private boarding house; no objection to go to Newark or Elizabethtown. Call at No. 141 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as general houseworker in a small family; good reference given; can be seen for the week at No. 194 East 19th-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A SITUation as cook; she is a good cook and good baker, and one that understands her business. Can be seen for three days at No. 127 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A TIDY, ACTIVE, GOOD-TEMpered girl, employment as chambermaid, waitress, or to take care of children; she is a good seamstress; can be well recommended. Address M. G., 77 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook; understands baking perfectly, and is a good laundress; has good City reference. Call, for 2 days, at No. 91 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as cook; would do some washing and ironing. Apply at No. 33 rear of Cornelia-st., for two days, near Bleecker; has City reference.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and waiter; is willing to assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 995 Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO GIRLS, PROTestants; one as cook and washer, the other as chambermaid or waitress, child's nurse and seamstress; City reference. Call at No. 187 West 13th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as laundress; understands ladies' fine washing and French fluting; can produce the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 81 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT GIRL a situation as seamstress, or would do chamberwork, and sewing; can do embroidering or assist in the care of children. Call at 370 2d-av., beetween 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, 16 YEARS OF age, a situation, to do light chamber work, and assist in the care of children. Apply at No. 45 East 21th-st., at her present employer's, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as cook in a private family; good reference if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 230 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, a good plain cook and excellent baker, either in City or country. Apply at No. 194 11th-st., between Avenues A and B, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROtestant girl, a situation to mind children and sew for them; is a good embroiderer; no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 13 Forsyth-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE person as nurse and chambermaid; first-class City reference. Call at No. 41 East 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as nurse and seamstress in a private family; as the best of reference. Call at No. 232 East 13th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN; American and French style of cooking; thoroughly understands meats and pastry and all other branches of desserts; would wish to have a situation in a hotel or first-class boarding house; has no objection to City or country; best of City reference if required. Call at No. 314 Mott-st., up stairs, room No. 16.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation to take care of children; can take care of a baby from its birth; can do plain sewing and fine washing and ironing; understands chamberwork; has seven years' experience in her last place. Call at No. 135 7th-av., first floor, front room, between 19th and 20th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as seamstress in a private family; is a good sewer and can embroider; would do light chamberwork, if required. Can give good City reference. Call at No. 228 7th-av., corner of 25th-st., first floor over store. Can be seen for 2 days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITuation as first-class cook; has no objection to City or country; just came from the country; the best of City references if required. Can be seen for two days, from 9 till 2 o'clock, at No. 66 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; is a thorough plain cook and baker, first-class laundress; neat, obliging, and faithful to her employer; can furnish the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 398 7th-av., between 34th and 35th sts. No objection to the country.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, TRUSTWORTHY woman, a situation as cook and laundress, does up linen in style, understands meats and poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies; wages $8 to $9; also, her niece, to embroider, sew neatly and mind a baby; wages $4. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, INTELLIgent, experienced widow, a situation as housekeeper, matron in an asylum, as companion for a lady, or nurse. She is a church member, understands the care of children, and is well qualified for any responsible post. Inquire for a week at No. 399 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL, A PLACE AS cook; she is an excellent cook, and is willing to assist in washing if necessary; has the best of reference; also, a chambermaid and waitress want a place; they would be glad to go in one family. To be seen at No. 480 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, TIDY and most respectable Protestant young woman to do chamberwork, nurse and plain sewing; is willing to make herself generally useful; will be found trusty and reliable. Ladies in want of a first-class domestic apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT GERman girl, a situation as competent meat and pastry cook, understands all kinds of soups, game, fellies, creams and preserves; can do plain and fancy cooking in any style, to suit any family; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN BROOKLYN, BY A respectable girl, in a small family, to do general housework, or as chambermaid and to take care of children. Apply at her present place, No. 245 Dean-st., Brooklyn, where she has lived three years.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as nurse and seamstress; no objection, if required, to assist in chamberwork. Can make herself generally useful. Can be seen for 2 days, at No. 376 4th-av., near 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and laundress, or waitress and seamstress, or any kind of up-stairs work. Has six years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 212 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, as chambermaid and laundress; no objections to the country; good references. Can be seen for two days at No. 179 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., fourth floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY, INTELLIGENT and active, respectable employment in some family, where she would be found to be very useful; understands well the making of boys' clothes, &c. Call or address Mrs. G., No. 482 Canal-st.

WANTED—BY A FAITHFUL, HARDWORKING girl, a situation; understands good, plain cooking, makes and bakes bread, biscuit, &c., excellent washer and ironer; will be found efficient, neat and prudent in her duties. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITuation as a first-class cook in a private family, she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; good City reference. Call at No. 103 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; can be seen for three days.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED LADY, FROM Massachusetts, desires a situation as housekeeper. Has no objection to a large family or hotel. Address Mrs. KNEELAND, Union-square Post-Office, No. 831 Broadway, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, in a private family, as chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and plain sewer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 497 2d av., fourth floor, back room.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES A HOME where she can, as a member of the family, make herself useful. She will enact a sisterly care for motherless children. A good, comfortable home might find a desirable addition, by addressing HOME, Brooklyn Post-Office, giving name in full and stating where an interview can be had.

A LADY WISHES TO ENGAGE A PLACE for a laundress and chambermaid, who has been for several years in her employment, and whom she would highly recommend. Apply at No. 36 East 26th-st., first house of Madison-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A NUMBER OF smart, competent Protestant girls and others, consisting partly of English and Scotch cooks, nurses and chambermaids; also, good laundresses and seamstresses. Employes will not be disappointed, as there is no charge if not suited. At WESLEY'S Select Female Employment Office, No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economise by employing good, faithful girls, at moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Domestic Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., where efficient domestics can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these girls from five to fifteen years.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS.—German, Scotch, English, Swiss, &c., call at the large Institute and Home of Domestics, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT man, to wait on table in a private family; is a first-class carver, and can give the best of City references as to character and capability. Address H. T., No. 110 West 34th-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN. BY a man who can come well recommended in his business, the care of horses perfectly well. Good references given. Call on, or address, H

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the New-York Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $8,011,033 87
Average amount of Specie.... 1,807,909 98
Average amount of Circulation.... 238,312 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 6,989,416 22

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of November, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $979,338 00
Average amount of Specie.... 135,493 00
Average amount of Circulation.... 92,522 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 691,543 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of November, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Friday, November 19, 1858:

Average amounts of Loans and Districts.... $578,249 00
Average amount of Specie.... 57,028 00
Average amount of Circulation.... 96,261 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 405,915 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of November, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $5,888,016 21
Average amount of Specie.... 2,675,169 29
Notes of late Bank of America.... 21,846 00 } 101,466 00
Average amount of Circulation.... 79,846 00 }
Average amount of Deposits.... 7,110,661 96

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 22d day of November, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discouts.... $12,556,868 71
Average amount of Specie.... 2,939,902 00
Average amount of Circulation.... 1,975 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 8,089,863 66

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of November, 1858.
RICHARD STACPOOLE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,115,898 52
Average amount of Specie.... 201,655 52
Average amount of Circulation.... 143,303 40
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,342,267 18

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of November, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $4,478,111 92
Average amount of Specie.... 989,802 62
Average amount of Circulation.... 379,803 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 3,850,922 60

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of November, 1858.
EDWARD ROBINSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,638,527 63
Average amount of Specie.... 290,542 25
Average amount of Circulation.... 81,479 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,561,979 97

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of November, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $3,856,478 01
Average amount of Specie.... 1,060,964 08
Average amount of Circulation.... 159,754 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 4,577,583 01

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of November, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $3,696,657 06
Average amount of Specie.... 1,434,106 84
Average amount of Circulation.... 264,448 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 4,305,819 58

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. W. DUER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. DUER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of November, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $2,508,337 69
Average amount of Specie.... 404,440 49
Average amount of Circulation.... 226,410 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 2,117,232 42

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of November, 1858.
MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $341,985 62
Average amount of Specie.... 30,807 53
Average amouet of Circulation.... 99,818 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 303,836 85

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of November, 1858.
E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,577,447 13
Average amount of Specie.... 282,890 37
Average amount of Circulation.... 162,170 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,212,561 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of November, 1858.
BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $541,896 08
Average amount of Specie.... 130,720 11
Average amount of Circulation.... 96,666 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 379,947 70

City and County of New York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of November, 1858.
CALVIN SMITH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 20, 1858,

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $2,643,125
Average amount of Specie.... 912,860
Average amount of Circulation.... 285,716
Average amount of Deposits.... 2,571,731

City and County of New York, ss.—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of November, 1858.
J. O. HARGER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 20, 1858,

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $764,099 95
Average amount of Specie.... 71,638 56
Average amount of Circulation.... 149 010 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 603,156 53

City and County of New York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of November, 1858.
A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,907,607 78
Average amount of Specie.... 443,111 56
Average amount of Circulation.... 16,391 25
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,851,734 28

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. CARTWRIGHT, Assistant Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. CARTWRIGHT, Ass't Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of November, 1858.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $3,649,433 78
Average amount of Specie.... 628,709 34
Average amount of Circulation.... 149,392 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 3,316,257 16

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. F. WARNER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of November, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,648,208 00
Average amount of Specie.... 243,104 00
Average amount of Circulation.... 135,872 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,856,608 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of November, 1858.
ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK, As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $242,616 00
Average amount of Specie.... 28,094 00
Average amount of Circulation.... 82,522 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 123,987 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of November, 1858.
WM. H. RIBLET, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,877,457 63
Average amount of Specie.... 370,667 19
Average amount of Circulation.... 143,115 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,772,594 16

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of November, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $752,763 51
Average amount of Specie.... 94,361 38
Average amount of Circulation.... 121,310 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 644,970 93

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of November, 1858.
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $374,431 00
Average amount of Specie.... 51,636 69
Average amount of Circulation.... 45,062 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 248,749 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of November, 1858.
MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,396,579 71
Average amount of Specie.... 215,508 17
Average amount of Circlation.... 91,754 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 947,251 20

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of November, 1858.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $2,565,614 91
Average amount of Specie.... 199,920 00
Average amount of Circulation.... 203,022 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,587,937 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES BUELL, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of November, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $966,080 87
Average amount of Specie.... 173,365 63
Average amount of Circulation.... 106,490 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 835,940 54

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of November, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $2,129,813 67
Average amount of Specie.... 378,981 50
Average amount of Circulation.... 248,563 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 2,095,714 31

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. H. MACY, President of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. H. MACY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 22d day of November, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday morning, November 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $5,315,413 68
Average amount of Specie.... 690,601 75
Average amount of Circulation.... 322,978 66
Average amount of Deposits.... 3,905,563 43

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of November, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $937,128 76
Average amount of Specie.... 101,371 70
Average amount of Circulation.... 117,152 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 709,222 49

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of November, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,700,964 05
Average amount of Specie.... 249,028 24
Average amount of Circulation.... 160,921 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,262,995 33

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 22d day of November, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $3,862,100 54
Average amount of Specie.... 767,394 38
Average amount of Circulation, including notes of the late Mechanics' Bank.... 283,627 14
Average amount of Deposits.... 3,657,360 63

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of November, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $316,467 33
Average amount of Specie.... 108,743 27
Average amount of Circulation.... 73,488 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 242,160 94

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAS. H. FONDA, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. FONDA, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of November, 1858.
A. D. W. BALDWIN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $777,360 80
Average amount of Specie.... 165,960 51
Average amount of Circulation.... 126,736 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 720,202 54

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. YOULE, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of November, 1858.
BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for week ending Saturday, November 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $2,608,569 66
Average amount of Specie.... 436,592 17
Average amount of Circulation.... 46,360 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 2,358,863 35

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of November, 1858.
C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $6,059,231 24
*Average amount of Specie.... 1,452,535 57
Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank.... 185,612 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 6,053,876 85

*Under this head are included Coin, Bullion, Clearing House and Mint Certificates.

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JACOB D. VERMILYE, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of November, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $2,013,805 13
Average amount of Specie.... 296,271 44
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank.... 134,607 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,353,944 63

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of November, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $7,320,057 09
Average amount of Specie.... 1,309,098 26
Average amount of Circulation.... 221,465 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 6,231,725 92

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of November, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,621,125 55
Average amount of Specie.... 210,835 40
Average amount of Circulation.... 119,651 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,089,003 45

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. M. HARRIS, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of November, 1858.
CORNELIUS R. DISOSWAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $2,162,636 93
Average amount of Specie.... 316,740 90
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank.... 139,572 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,202,768 52

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAS. GALLATIN, President of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAS. GALLATIN, President.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of November, 1858.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $395,756 91
Average amount of Specie.... 37,030 25
Average amount of Circulation.... 88,883 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 289,650 50

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of November, 1858.
J. H. WYCKOFF, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $438,584 11
Average amount of Specie.... 63,029 35
Average amount of Circulation.... 146,751 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 186,131 19

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 22d day of November, 1858.
E. S. MCPHERSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $289,923 61
Average amount of Specie.... 25,175 52
Average amount of Circulation.... 119,642 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 315,808 73

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of November, 1858.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $333,565 21
Average amount of Specie.... 90,303 05
Average amount of Circulation.... 45,988 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 310,847 95

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of November, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,696,276 43
Average amount of Specie.... 361,491 05
Average amount of Circulation.... 114,074 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,466,682 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Affirmed before me, this 22d day of November, 1858.
J. O. HARGER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $560,716 06
Average amount of Specie.... 65,179 60
Average amount of Circulation.... 96,585 18
Average amount of Deposits.... 381,759 54

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 22d day of November, 1858.
JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,047,260 00
Average amount of Specie.... 166,450 95
Average amount of Circulation.... 126,600 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 901,114 08

City and County of New-York ss.—I, ROBERT BUCK, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of November, 1858.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,265,622 07
Average amount of Specie.... 1,029,625 56
Average amount of Circulation.... 181,425 60
Average amount of Deposits.... 2,393,364 50

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 22d day of November, 1858.
GEORGE E. LEEFE, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $630,829 98
Average amount of Specie.... 137,275 77
Average amount of Circulation.... 114,989 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 590,623 03

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of November, 1858.
P. S. PALMER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $3,503,740 24
Average amount of Specie.... 713,402 07
Average amount of Circulation.... 104,157 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 3,146,665 77

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of November, 1858.
THOS. S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,093,632 93
Average amount of Specie.... 190,910 22
Average amount of Circulation.... 94,596 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 811,680 46

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ARCHIBALD PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of November, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,296,154 01
Average amount of Specie.... 241,040 74
Average amount of Circulation.... 202,017 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 913,581 92

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of November, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $3,518,624 00
Average amount of Specie.... 825,320 00
Average amount of Circulation.... 85,821 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 4,410,337 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of November, 1858.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,276,849 34
Average amount of Specie.... 151,163 93
Average amount of Circulation.... 299,910 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 763,106 94

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 22d day of November, 1858.
E. B. FELLOWES, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $2,823,145 49
Average amount of Specie.... 438,023 08
Average amount of Circulation.... 185,031 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 2,112,308 71

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of November, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS.—BANKERS wishing a Commissioner of Deeds to care for the above statements, will address a note to J. O. HARGER, *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL.

THE BALTIC MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NEW-YORK, NOV. 16, 1858.

Notice is hereby given that the books for subscription to the Capital Stock of the Baltic Marine Insurance Company are now open at No. 42 Pine-st.

Commissioners for receiving subscriptions.

JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN.
EBEN B. CROCKER, of the firm of CROCKER & WARREN.
HENRY A. SMYTHE, of the firm of SMYTHE, EVITT & COOPER.
L. GARCIA, of the firm of PETER HARMONY'S NEPHEWS & Co.
LLOYD ASPINWALL, of the firm of HOWLAND & ASPINWALL.

**REMITTANCES.

CHESS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Consultation Match Between Philadelphia and New-York.

The extraordinary interest which the game of Chess has, of late, attained in our midst, and, in fact, throughout the whole Continent, is a subject of wonder. But a few years since, and even after a slight estimation in which the same game was held in this country, the rare occasions on which even a fourth-rate player could be met with, and the total absence of anything approximating to American chess literature found likewise a fertile subject for remark. In the days to which we refer the four players who divided among themselves the honors of chess championship in the United States were, if we mistake not, all foreigners; consisting of one Frenchman, one Englishman, and a couple of Germans; the second rank, even, of players being composed, for the most part, of recruits from abroad. And as to the literature of chess, we were in those times favored, weekly, with an emanation from the pen of one of the four gentlemen alluded to, consisting of something like half a column of chess matter, containing, generally, a problem; sometimes even a game, together with a few answers to sundry interrogatories from his wiseacre correspondents, informing certain of them that the *King could not be taken*; or that the "King could *not* Castle out of check."

But how is it now? The best player among our former *Champions* has succumbed to a native-born citizen of this country at the odds of "Pawn and move." The same American youth has been for some time journeying through Europe in search of a foeman worthy of his steel; and, after vanquishing every opponent, is now about to return home from his successful tour. While speaking of Mr. MORPHY we may here state that the St. George's Chess Club, of London, have resolved that Mr. STAUNTON shall either fight Mr. MORPHY, in accordance with the latter's challenge, or shall resign his pretensions to the Chess Championship of England—an honor which he has hitherto held, but which he can now no longer claim.

With regard to chess authors we find them now in almost every city in the Union, and our papers, as also those of every European city of note, literally teem with the chronicles of exploits performed by our countrymen in the, to them, new world of chess. The cause of this sudden revulsion, however, is not difficult to trace. It originated entirely from the efforts made by the amateurs of New-York, which, promptly seconded by those of other, and even the most distant States, culminated last year in the first American Chess Congress. It was there that, although before heard of, PAUL MORPHY was first *believed in*. There it was that LOUIS PAULSEN performed feats of blindfold play that the world did not dream of. And from that time the sceptre of the Royal game has been transformed into the baton of an American citizen. Little wonder then that Americans, young and old, should endeavor so to qualify themselves, by the attainments of a knowledge of chess, whereby, although they might not imitate, they could yet appreciate the wonderful triumph of their young countryman, PAUL MORPHY, the envied of all competitors and observed of all observers.

The latest vent which our chess amateurs have found through which to *blow off* their superfluous enthusiasm, is the telegraphic match now in progress between the New-York Club and the Philadelphia Association of players. The preliminaries for the contest having been previously arranged by a Committee appointed for that purpose, the first meeting for play took place on Tuesday evening last, when the first game not having terminated at 9½ o'clock, play was adjourned until the ensuing day, and, for a like reason, subsequently until Saturday last. It is still in abeyance, but will, probably, be concluded to-morrow evening.

According to the terms of the match two games are to be contested; and in the event of no decisive result then being obtained, such further number as may be necessary to insure that end. Time for consultation limited to fifteen minutes, and the parties consulting not to be allowed to touch the prices excepting for the purpose of moving.

At 6 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday last, the spacious rooms forming the Rotunda at the Merchants' Exchange, Wall-street, presented an unusual appearance, having been kindly placed at the disposal of the chess fraternity, and the public at large, by Mr. WALKER, the proprietor, and kept open for their sole accommodation. About this time the New-York Committee of players made their appearance, consisting o MESSRS. LICHTENHEIM, MEAD, PERRIN, THOMPSON and FISKE. On communicating with the Philadelphians, it was found that their Committee was also on hand. The members are MESSRS. RANDOLPH, MONTGOMERY, THOMAS, LEWIS and ELKIN. Lots for first move having been drawn, and won by New-York, the play commenced as follows:

GAME FIRST.

NEW-YORK.	PHILADELPHIA.
1. P to Q 4	

[A somewhat unusual move for first player, but the fact is, New-York felt sure that Philadelphia would not respond to "P to K 4," in a corresponding manner. The latter having refused N. Y's proposition that such move should be played by each party throughout, "close games," as they are denominated, seem inevitable.]

2. P to Q B 4	P to Q 4
3. Kt to Q B 3	Kt to K B 3
4. Kt to K B 3	P to Q B 4
5. P to K 3	Kt to Q B 3

A singular circumstance is observable in the game at its present stage. The position of each party after five moves being precisely similar.

6. P to Q R 3	P to Q K t 3
7. B P takes P	K Kt takes P
8. B to Q Kt 5	B to Q 2
9. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt
10. Castles	P to Q R 3
11. B takes Kt	B takes B

[Half-past nine being announced, play was adjourned until the ensuing evening, when at about 6 o'clock the game was resumed; the Rotunda on this occasion being well filled with amateurs from all parts of New-York and Brooklyn. Philadelphia now continues.]

12. Q to K Kt 4	Q B to Q 2
13. Q to K B 3	Q B to K 3
14. Q to K 3	B to Q 3
15. P to K B 4	B to K B 4
17. P to Q Kt 3	B to K 5
18. B to Q Kt 2	P to K R 4
19. Kt to K B 3	K to B

[The time for adjournment now arriving, play was, by mutual agreement, arranged to recommence on Saturday evening—New-York to open the ball. Philadelphia's play at this period, and subsequently, appears to us as of the very highest order. At the appointed hour—the attendance this evening scarcely so large as formerly—New-York telegraphs move 20.]

20. Kt to Kt 5	Q to K 2
21. Q R to Q	R to K R 3
22. P takes P	P takes P
23. Kt takes B	Q takes Kt
24. Q to Q 4	Q R to Q Kt
25. Q takes Q	B takes Q
26. R takes B	R takes R
27. B to K 5	K to K 2
28. R to Q Kt	P to K B 3
29. B takes R (ch)	K takes B
30. K to B 2	K to B 3
31. K to K 2	P to Q R 4

At this highly critical period of the game play was once more adjourned. New-York, by good luck, having plenty of time for reflecting on their next move, whereon so much depended.

Last evening play was again resumed. A considerable number of amateur players were present to view the performance. New-York had the move and played as follows:

32. K to Q 2	R to Q sq (ch)
33. K to K 2	P to Q 6
34. P to Q R 4	P to K R 5
35. P to K Kt 4	P takes P *en passant*.
36. P takes P	P to K B 4
37. R to Kt 2	K to Q 4
38. R to Kt sq	P to Q B 5
39. P takes P (ch)	K takes P
40. R to Kt 7	R to Q Kt 6
41. R to B 7 (ch)	K to Q Kt 5
42. R takes P	K takes P
43. P to K Kt 4	R to Q Kt. 7 (ch)
44. K to B sq	P takes P
45. R to K 7	R to Q Kt sq

After the forty fifth move New-York telegraphed to know whether Philadelphia would continue the game, as it was now twenty-four minutes past ten o'clock. Within three minutes a reply was received, stating that the Philadelphians would make another move, and they moved accordingly, *Rook to Queen's Knight's Square*—a move that was apparently unexpected by the New-Yorkers. The game, as it now stands, is unmistakeably in favor of the Philadelphians, and as they are cautious players, there is not much fear of their losing their present advantage, The New-Yorkers hope to make the game a draw. Play will be resumed to-morrow night.

OBITUARY.

DEATH OF SIR WILLIAM REID, THE METEOROLOGIST.—English papers announce the death of Major-Gen. Sir WILLIAM REID, author of valuable works on the Law of Storms. He die l at his residence in London on the 31st October, at the age of 67. Sir WILLIAM entered the army in 1809, served under WELLINGTON in the Peninsular War, was in the Algiers expedition in 1816; in 1836 was appointed Governor of Bermuda, and in 1846 was transferred from that point to the Governorship of the Windward Islands. In 1851, at the close of his services for the great Exhibition, he was knighted, and in the Fall of that year received the appointment of Governor of Malta. In the Bermudas Sir WILLIAM gave great attention to the improvement of the agricultural resources of the islands, encouraged domestic industry, and won the title, by which he is still remembered, of "the good Governor." It is chiefly, however, through his labored investigations into the laws of storms and hurricanes that he is famous. He was led to the study of these laws by observations made during an engineering survey in Barbadoes, in 1831, and while engaged in studying the meteorological phenomena of the West India group received the first paper on the *Gales and Hurricanes of the North Atlantic*, which had then been published by Mr. WM. C. REDFIELD, of New-York, (lately deceased.) A correspondence ensued, and a close personal friendship afterwards sprang up between these gentlemen, which continued until the death of Mr. REDFIELD. The theories of the latter were confirmed by the observations of Sir WILLIAM, and in 1838 the first of a series of publications on Hurricanes appeared from Sir WILLIAM'S pen. In the same year he published his valuable work, *An Attempt to Develop the Law of Storms, by means of Facts arranged according to place and time*. Three enlarged editions of this work have since been published. A later work, richer in detail, entitled *The Progress of the Development of the Law of Storms, and of the Variable Winds, with the Practical Application of the subject to Navigation*, has taken a high rank among books of its class.

THE LATE GEN. DE SALLES.—The late French General, Count DE SALLES, killed by Lieutenant-Colonel CHANALEILLES, was 54 years old, and first distinguished himself in the attack on the batteries of Sidi Ferruch in Algiers, for which display of bravery he was made a Captain. He was afterwards a member of the Chamber of Deputies, went back to Algiers in 1848, and in 1852 was made General of Division, and commanded the French Corps charged with the left attack on Sebastopol. On his return to France, he was made a Senator.

MR. ADAMS BAILEY, an old resident of Boston, died in that city on Saturday, aged 69. He had been attached to the Boston Custom-house for a period of forty-two years.

Another Nuisance to be Burned.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 22, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Seeing in to-day's paper that the Grand Jury have indicted "Washington Market" as a nuisance, would it not be a good idea to invite some of the Staten Islanders, (Sepoys,) to come and set fire to it, and thus rid us of the nuisance so detrimental to the public health, and at the same time carry out Judge MERCALF'S decision, "That it is no offence to burn or destroy a nuisance." Let us by all means have your opinion on the subject, and oblige, Yours,

JUSTICE.

If Judge MERCALF'S decision be good law, we see no reason in the world why anybody who chooses to do so should not set fire to Washington Market, or any other building which may be presented in like manner. The principle which would justify the burning of Quarantine would certainly justify a similar act in this case. But as the Judge's decisions *not yet* law, we advise all persons inclined to arson to wait awhile before entering upon the service of the country in this manner.

[Advertisement.]
BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]
GAS, GAS, GAS FIXTURES.—A large assortment of beautiful and new designs will be found at our great manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway. The trade supplied at the usual terms.
ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]
THE PLACE.—KNOX will sell you a stylish set of furs, richer in quality and cheaper in price than any other store in town. Ladies, patronize his establishment, No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
☞ Holloway's Pills and Ointment are more valuable to the suffering sick than their weight in gold. The stubborn cough, the hoarseness and the feve flush, yield without fail to their soothing and healing influence

[Advertisement.]
☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 22.

$1,600 Ohio St. 6s, '60	102¾	175 Hud. Riv. R. R.	34⅛
1,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	94	100 Harlem R. R	12¾
1,000 Virginia 6s	97½	700 do	12¾
11,000 do	97	70 Harlem R. R. Pref.	31⅛
1,000 Missouri St. 6s	90½	270 do	31
30 000 do	90	100 do b60	31⅛
2 000 N. Car. State 6s	93¾	30 Second-av. R. R.	100
1,500 Cal. St. 7s, n. b.	92¾	40 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	32¾
500 do	92½	40 M. So. & N. I. R. R.	22½
1,000 Min. State 8's c. B.	108	300 Reading R'd	52⅛
5,000 Georgia State 6s	101½	600 do s30	52
20,000 N. Y. Cen. R. R. 6s	90	650 do	52¾
1,000 do	90⅜	100 do s10	52½
1,000 N Y. Cen. Bds. '76	101	100 do s15	52⅜
5,000 Erie R. Con. B. '71	40	80 Mich. Cen. R'd	54
2,000 Har. R. R. 1st M	88	100 do s30	53⅛
1,000 M. So. 1st m. bs.	87	50 do	53¾
2,000 M. So. 2d m. bs.	64	70 do	53¾
2 000 Nor. Ia. 1st m.	85	50 M. S. & N. I. g. s.	51⅜
9,500 Ill. C. R. R. bs.	93¾	300 do	51⅝
10.000 do	93⅞	50 do b60	51¾
1,000 Gal. & Chi. 1st m.	87	100 do s15	51¾
2,000 Han. & St. J. R. b.	64¾	50 Panama R. R. b60	121
8,000 L. S. & W. 1st m. b.	72	50 do	120¾
3,000 do	73	200 do	121
20 Metropolitan Bk	109¾	50 do	121¼
65 Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	97	50 Gal. & Ch. R. R. s30	72½
100 do s30	97	60 do	72¾
50 Penn. Coal Co. s60	78¾	100 do s30	72¾
50 Pacific M. S. Co. b60	104½	350 do b30	73
50 do	104¾	50 Chi. & R. I. RR. s30	62
200 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	83¾	150 do	62⅜
50 do b10	83¾	150 do s30	62¾
433 do	83¾	50 do s30	62¾
50 do s10	83¾	100 do b30	62½
400 do s30	83¾	50 do	62⅜
30 Erie Railroad	16¾	50 do b30	62¾
100 do s30	16¾	100 do s40	62¾
50 do	16¾	75 L. C. & Mil. RR	4⅝
410 do	17	65 do	4
100 do s60	16¾	175 Mil. & Miss. RR	11¼
100 do s60	16⅞	125 do	11¾

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Missouri St. 6s	90½	100 Mich. Cent. R. s60	53⅜
14 Atlantic Bank	80	50 do	53¾
25 Pacific M. S. Co.	104½	50 do s60	53
50 N. Y. Cent. R. R. s10	83¾	80 Mil. & Miss. R.	11½
300 do	83¾	100 do	11¾
150 do s60	83¾	50 Panama R. R. b60	121¾
100 do s5	83¾	150 Ill. Cent. R. B. b60	79¾
50 La Crosse & Mil. R.	4¾	200 do	79½
50 Second-av. R. R.	100	400 Gal. & Ch. R. R.	73½
100 Erie R. R. s60	17¾	10 do	73¾
150 do s30	17¾	200 do	73¾
50 Harlem R. R.	12⅜	200 Cl. & Toledo R. b30	32¾
300 Reading R. R.	52⅜	100 Chi. & R. I. R. s30	62
100 do b10	52½	50 do s10	62¼

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$2,000 Cin. & Mac. R. 7s	50	20 Am. Ex. Bank	111¾
4,000 M. City 7 p. c. bs	70	100 Firemen's Ins. Co.	146¾
2,000 Mem. C. 7 p. c. bs	79	200 Brooklyn F. I. Co.	149
£1,000 C., L. & C. 6s	54	45 Ætna Fire Ins. Co.	112¾
$4,000 C. St. P. & F. R. 8s	15	20 Arctic F. Ins. Co.	104¾
5,000 Col. P. & Ia. R. 7s	23	20 N. Y. & Va. S. Co.	71½
630 Sur. M. I. S. '53	74	40 Savannah S. Co.	25
500 do '53	71¾	500 N. Y. & Far. C. Co.	8
550 do '55	62½	5 Tol., W. & W. R. R.	10
390 Rep. F. Ins. Scrip	51	50 Union Ferry Co.	101¾
1,800 (2 notes $900 each)	50	5 Marine Bank	87½
3,000 Missouri 6s	87¾	17 Metropolitan Bank.	109¾
1,000 C. St. P. & F. RR. 8s	16	53 Brooklyn City R. R.	111¾
2,850 S. M. Ins. Scrip '53	75	200 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	11¾
540 do '52	90⅜	12 American Guano Co	10
80 P. M. Ins. S. '55	79	10 do	9¾
10 Marine Bank	85		

MONDAY, Nov. 22—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York for the week past, ending Saturday, Nov. 20—the particulars of which are advertised by each Bank separately on another page of this paper—present, in the aggregate, the following changes from the previous weekly statement of Nov. 13:

Decrease in Loans	$1,428,886
Increase in Specie	751,528
Decrease in Circulation	114,844
Increase in Gross Deposits	2,939,956
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	497,082

Including the Clearing-House operations of the week, which show the interexchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit and also with the movement this time last season:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Nov. 21, 1857.	Nov. 20, 1858.	Nov 13, 1858
Capital	$63,519,000	$67,731,755	$67,734,755
Loans	95,375,432	125,598,632	127,027,518
Specie	23,167,980	26,790,815	26,039,277
Circulation	6,283,417	7,860,576	7,975,420
Gross Deposits	79,313,291	112,198,447	109,258,491
Exchanged	14,395,385	24,153,015	20,715,977
Undrawn	64,917,906	88,045,432	88,542,514
In Sub-Treasury	4,877,660	7,463,142	7,807,518

The Bank Averages this week continue to reflect the easy working of the Money Market. The resulting increase on the Specie line is not unexpected. The Loans fall off nearly a million and a half, without even partial effort at curtailment. The clearances are increasing as business gradually returns to a healthy activity. The daily movement reaches over twenty-four millions. The actual Deposit line is not quite so large as last week. The Statement, altogether, will be well construed. The *pro rata* of Specie stands 30.45 ℔ cent to the Deposits, against 29½ ℔ cent. last week. To-day there is no important movement in Money. The Exchange on London is stiffer. The Cunarder this week goes direct from New-York on Wednesday. The business to-day was at 109@109¼, most of the choice Bank bills offered at 109¼ being cleared out, and the leading drawers inclined, at the close, to hold for 109⅞@109¼. France abundant, without change in rates.

The Stock Exchange is firmer, without as yet a decided *Bull* movement. The sellers in the opposite direction are less disposed to increase their lines even in the Western Railroad Stocks, and Galena and Rock Island both improved, the first to 73⅜@⅝; the other to 62½@¼ ℔ cent. Michigan Central not so strong as on Saturday, and 60-day options were done in the afternoon as low as 53 ℔ cent. The most decided rise was in Erie Shares, which are gradually attracting notice again, following the improvement of the traffic on the line and the demand for the low-priced or common Bonds of the Company. New-York Central was in favor at 83½@⅝ at the close, as against 83 at the close of last week. The November traffic, as on the Erie, is looking ahead of last season. The October settlements were probably completed at Albany to-day, and the result will show a gain on the same month last year. The certificates of the Stock are less abundant for Street delivery. The Hudson River Shares continue to improve, closing 34½@½ ℔ cent. The State Stocks were all firm at the close. Missouris, 90½@90¾ ℔ cent. In railway Bonds there was a large demand for the 6 ℔ cent. Certificates of the New-York Central at 90@90½ ex dividend. Of these, the Sinking Fund absorbed $160,000 the last fiscal year. The 7 ℔ cents. of 1876 of which $1,920,000 were authorized to retire the loans of the original Companies that went into consolidation, as they fall due, brought 101 ℔ cent. Harlem First Mortgage brought 88 ex dividend, and the preference Shares 31½ ℔ cent. Panama rose to 12½. The general market left off firm.

The books of the New-York Central Railroad will be closed after Saturday next, preparatory to the annual election of Directors, and will be opened on Thursday morning, the 9th of December next. The Bowery Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 ℔ cent., payable on the 1st of December.

The *Commercial* of this afternoon says:

The annual statement of the Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railroad will be found in our advertising columns to-day, from which it appears that the indebtedness of the Company on Sept. 30, was as follows:

Mortgage Bonds	$4,945,500 00
Income Bonds	1,246 063 73
Bills and accounts	861,082 34
Total	$7,052,646 07
Less available assets	798,707 80
Balance	$6,253 848 27

The receipts and expenses of the road for the nine months ending Sept. 30, 1858, were as follows:

Receipts from all sources	$2,461,622 48
Expenditures	1,831,406 03
Balance	$633,216 45

to cover payment of interest, rent of connecting road, reduction of debt, &c.

SOUTH CAROLINA BANKS—NOV. 1.

Capital	$14,888,452	Deposits	$3,373,240
Circulation	6,777,262	Do. on interest	152 620
Profits	1,881,151	Due State	3,073 894
Due Banks	3,083,018		
Total			$33,189,637
Specie	$1,953,048	Foreign Ex	$232.631
Real Estate	677,782	Bonds	1,228,750
Bank Notes	411,167	Stocks	1,864,261
Due by Bks	1,696 887	Suspen. Debt	1,514,594
Discounts	11,184,713	Due State	140.236
Loans on Stocks	1,463.471	Branches & Ag.	1,681 734
Domestic Ex	8,011,133	Other Items	1,102.127
Total			$33,189,637

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. Nov. 20.	LOANS. Nov. 13.	SPECIE. Nov. 20.	SPECIE. Nov. 13.
Artisans' Bank	$979.338	$981,175	$135,193	$89,823
Am. Exchange Bk	8,011,033	8,139,402	1,807,909	1,430,195
Atlantic Bank	578,249	562,627	57,028	58,152
Bk. of America	5,888,016	5,991,458	2,075,169	2,042,639
Bk. of Commerce	12 556,859	12,938,611	2,839,902	2,556,931
Bk. of Commw'lth	1,116,496	1,133,536	201,655	137,876
Bk. of New-York	4,473,111	4 519.015	969,807	927,016
Bk. of N. America	1,634,5		12	248,523
Bk. of Republic	3,856,478	3,851,171	1,069,964	1,031,690
Bk. St. New-York	3,696,657	3,512,015	1,434,106	1,400,818
Broadway Bank	2,508,337	2,543,425	404,440	401,402
Bull's Head Bank	341,9-5	329.368	39,807	41,597
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,577 497	1,606,543	2-2 800	274,252
Chatham Bank	541,396	541,993	130,720	127,936
Chemical Bank	2,043,125	2,092,312	91 286	939 924
Citizens' Bank	764,699	757,424	71,638	113,743
City Bank	1,907,507	1,990,434	443,111	467,818
Continental Bank	3,619,433	3,599,862	628,709	633,776
Corn Exch. Bank	1,648,2-8	1,646,444	243,104	211,597
East River Bank	242,816	243 473	28,094	26,705
Fulton Bank	1,877,457	1,967,451	370,667	370,767
Greenwich Bank	752,763	757,224	94,361	92,038
Grocers' Bank	374,431	381,911	51,6.8	67,348
Hanover Bank	1,396,579	1,432,785	215,508	175 218
Imp. & Traders' Bk	2,565,614	2,590,310	199,926	244,297
Irving Bank	866,080	891,809	173,265	192 035
Leather Man. Bk.	2,129,813	2,104,044	378,981	378,389
Manhattan Co	5,315,713	5,382,588	690,601	818,772
Marine Bank	937 128	961,441	101,371	118,455
Market Bank	1,700,167	1,545,87:	249,024	249,020
Mechanics' Bank	3,862,100	3,946,471	767,394	755,569
Mech. B'g Ass'n	3'6,467	303,356	108,743	111,119
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	777,360	783,069	165 080	160,304
Mercantile Bank	2,608.569	2,555,10:	436,592	491,683
Merchants' Bank	6,059,231	5,887,63:	1,452.535	1,616,876
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,013,895	2,079,899	296,271	288,844
Metropolitan Bk.	7,320,057	7,310,18:	1,309,098	1 454,447
Nassau Bank	1,621,135	1,631,118	210,835	215,382
National Bank	2,162,636	2,282,686	316,740	292,074
N. Y. County Bk	395,556	400,41:	37,039	35,381
N. Y. Dry Dock Co	438,584	439,481	63,029	61 429
N. Y. Exch. Bank	289,923	301,3-5	23,175	24,974
North River Bank	333,565	326,83:	90,303	98,756
Ocean Bank	1,696,276	1,715,39:	361,401	310,819
Oriental Bank	560,716	557,312	65,179	84,672
Pacific Bank	1,147,260	1,057,000	166,450	191,995
Park Bank	1,265,022	4,361,18:	1,028,625	915 869
People's Bank	680,829	679,664	137,275	114,241
Phenix Bank	3,503,740	3,565,439	713,402	678,805
St. Nicholas Bank	1,083,632	1,091,806	190,910	182,372
Seventh Ward Bk	1,296,454	1,279,229	211,010	221,541
Shoe & Leath. Bk	3,518,624	3,494,546	825,320	911,298
Tradesmen's Bank	1,276,619	1,286,34:	154,163	158,165
Union Bank	2,823,145	2,900,344	478,023	381,216
Total	125 698,672	127,027,518	[illegible]	28,857,255
	Decrease. $1,428,886		Increase.	$751,538

BANKS.	DEPOSITS—GROSS. Nov. 20	DEPOSITS—GROSS. Nov. 13.	DEPOSITS—NET. Nov 20.	DEPOSITS—NET. Nov. 13.
Artisans' Bank	$691,553	$628,702	$5s6,389	$547,881
Am. Exchange Bk	6,9e9,416	6,831,169	5,590,813	5,651,597
Atlantic Bank	405,915	393,857	250,489	237,340
Bk. of America	7,110,691	7,078,681	5,933,232	6,144,,329
Bk. of Commerce	8,089 863	8,365,855	6,711,982	6,878,117
Bk. of Commw'lth	1,342,267	1,149,338	761,155	698 630
Bk. of New-York	3,850,922	3,735,752	3,043,830	3,070,940
Bk. of N. America	1,561 979	1,483,258	935,503	866,109
Bk. of Republic	4,577,583	4,400,826	3,114,812	3,174,050
Bk. St. New-York	4,305,819	3,894,035	2,804,598	2,645,541
Broadway Bank	2,117,232	2,138,661	1,837,872	1,893,706
Bull's Head Bank	306,536	308,333	303,837	306,333
Butch. & Drov. Bk	1,212,561	1,227,274	1,069,969	1,130,855
Chatham Bank	379,947	369,024	324,822	317,680
Chemical Bank	2,571,731	2,533,823	2,365,453	2,352,318
Citizens' Bank	663,158	628,242	513,293	519,180
City Bank	1,851,734	1,951,632	1,394,857	1,470,244
Continental Bank	3,316,257	3,261,398	2,449,278	2,514,472
Corn Exch. Bank	1,856,608	1,696,286	913,359	899,135
East River Bank	125,987	142,797	123,987	142,797
Fulton Bank	1,772,594	1,766,739	1,591,072	1,588,486
Greenwich Bank	644,970	626,930	602,466	596,156
Grocers' Bank	245,749	246,860	245,750	246 860
Hanover Bank	947,251	940,016	702,394	711,098
Imp. & Traders' Bk	1,587,937	1,624,427	1,305,608	1,339,832
Irving Bank	835,946	852,070	679,262	722,,80
Leather Man. Bk.	2,095,714	1,887,771	1,409,774	1,372,912
Manhattan Co	3,066,363	3,144,498	2,226,01:	2,311,452
Marine Bank	708,222	735,945	491,385	536,214
Market Bank	1,283,995	1,349,503	1,080,828	1,067,781
Mechanics' Bank	3,657,366	3,560,008	2,758,32:	2,854,355
Mech. B'g Ass'n	242,160	220,826	242,161	228,827
Mech. & Trad. Bk	720,202	729,690	670,267	677,092
Mercantile Bank	2,358,863	2,279,501	2,278,652	1,947,444
Merchants' Bank	6 053,871	5,918,997	4,512 205	4,588,655
Merch. Exch. Bk	1,353,944	1,358,799	1,043,921	1,085,742
Metropolitan Bank	6 231,725	6,356,980	4,899,531	5,255,936
Nassau Bank	1,089,007	1,061,748	950 405	924,241
National Bank	1,202,768	1,225,497	953,611	1,008,928
N. Y. County Bank	289,650	294,415	289,651	294 415
N. Y. Dry Dock Co	186.131	188,035	186,131	188,035
N. Y. Exch. Bank	315,809	319,780	315,909	319,781
North River Bank	310,847	303,614	310,848	303,615
Ocean Bank	1,466,682	1,394,842	1,127,936	1,080,111
Oriental Bank	381,759	405,673	354,531	376,125
Pacific Bank	901,114	919,434	794,920	829,179
Park Bank	3,893,364	3,806,860	3,229,032	3,277,606
People's Bank	590,923	543,697	513,747	481,729
Phenix Bank	3,146,665	3,049,540	2,397,841	2,458,411
St. Nicholas Bank	811,680	784,726	695,791	679,899
Seventh Ward Bk	913,581	881,180	774,019	759,895
Shoe & Leath. Bk	4,410,337	4,359,932	4,043,823	4,144,279
Tradesmen's Bank	763,106	751,259	680,047	670,513
Union Bank	2,412,398	2,348,667	1,923,843	1,013,149
Total	112,19 447	09.258,491	88,045,432	88,542,514
	Increase. $2,939,956		Decrease.	$497,082

The Bullionists and Currency Reformers who have been meeting privately once a week for the past two months, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, to-day give out the heads of their several conclusions. These are to be made the basis of a legislative memorial. The body of the report, as unanimously concurred in, is to be issued in a more imposing form than the newspaper column. The objects sought are in substance:

1. The abolition of all Usury Laws and entire freedom in Money.

2. Which *freedom* is to be maintained by *restricting* Bank Loans to once and a-half the Bank Capital. The ability of Banks of Deposit to lend beyond, or the necessity for lending below, this sum are not considered.

3. And by making *absolute*, and individualizing by legislative statute, the present voluntary practice by the Banks in Association of holding 20 ℔ cent. in Specie to the line of actual Deposits.

4. And finally, by *taxing* all Bank Notes, Country as well as City, under the denomination of Ten dollars.

It would scarcely be seasonable to discuss these points at any considerable length before the report is placed before the public or the Legislature. The first is not new—it had grown somewhat musty with the Chamber of Commerce before its incorporation at Astor-place. We do the Chamber the justice, however, to believe that if ever they secure entire freedom in the price or *usance* of Money from the Legislature, they will hardly go about maintaining it by striking down in turn the freedom of our principal Money lenders and the Free Banking System under which they associate. The second and third propositions *are* new. They go together, and together aim to reverse the order and destroy the freedom of the business of banking, as now authorized by the admirable laws of the State of New-York. We have not the slightest apprehension that anything of practical harm will grow out of these discussions. It is not in the power of such reasoners to educate the people to distrust, habitually, our Banks of Deposit, whether they employ, beyond their own Capital, one-third or four-fifths the means voluntarily lodged with them, knowing they will be reasonably, and believing they will be securely, banked upon. It is far less within their influence at this late day to tempt the Legislature of New-York to restrict the freedom of the system *in any way whatever*. Time was soon after the late crisis, when 20 ℔ cent. was suggested by the Bank Superintendent as the Specie *pro rata* to the City Deposits. But this being at once *voluntarily* concurred in by the Banks themselves, in March last, that officer declined to frame a bill, pursuant to his own recommendation. He was more than pleased to let the entire freedom of the law on this subject stand unmolested. In his Annual Report of January 7, 1857, his views were so ably and conclusively presented, that it is not now too late to commend the following extract to the attention of the Astor-place party:

"It may seem a strange idea for the Superintendent of the Banking Department to advance, but he cannot divest himself of the opinion that the true end and aim of that law begins and terminates with this single object, of security to the note holder, *and properly so*. Every other creditor of an association or individual banker is, to say the least, a *voluntary creditor* of the same. A depositor in a bank voluntarily parts, when he makes the deposit, with the security that attaches itself to the notes he places in the bank, *and puts himself upon the same level of creditors as if he had loaned his money to an individual*.

He is prompted to this act either to promote his convenience or the profitable employment of his money; the act is not one of compulsion like the original receiving of the